CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Economic Trends

ARTICLES

Effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1974

Employment in the public and private sectors 1959-74

No 268
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Release dates of economic statistics to be published in March 1976

This list is published by the Government Statistical Service as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in March. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further enquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

March 1976	Series	Method of release	Source
Mon 1	CBI monthly trends enquiry	PN	CBI
Tues 2	UK official reserves (February)	PN	HM Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (during month of February)	PN	Bank of England
	Central government borrowing requirement (January)	FS	CSO
Thurs 4	Provisional figures of vehicle production and estimates of new car registrations (February-provisional)	PN	D of Industry
Fri 5	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (February)	LG	HM Treasury
Mon 8	UK balance of payments (4th quarter)	PN	CSO/Treasury
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (January)	PN	D of Industry
	Retail trade (January-final)	PN	D of Industry
	Wholesale prices index numbers (February)	PN	D of Industry
Tues 9	Construction – output (4th quarter)	PN	D of the Environment
Wed 10	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-February)	PN	Ctte LCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-February)	PN	Bank of England
	Public sector borrowing requirement (4th quarter)	PN	CSO
Thurs 11	UK banking sector statistics (4th quarter)	Bulletin	Bank of England
	Money stock (4th quarter)	Bulletin	Bank of England
Fri 12	Company liquidity survey (4th quarter)	T and I	D of Industry
	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures incorporating the import and export unit value and volume index numbers and the terms of trade (February)	PN	D of Trade/CSO
	Building societies' receipts and loans (February)	PN	Building Societies Assn.
	Crude steel production (February)	PN	BSC/BISPA
Mon 15	Retail trade (February-provisional)	PN	D of Industry
	Turnover of the catering trades (January)	PN	D of Industry
Tues 16	Index of industrial production (January)	PN	CSO
Wed 17	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (February)	PN	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (January)	PN	D of Employment
Thurs 18	Car and commercial vehicle production (February-final)	PN	D of Industry
Fri 19	Gross domestic product (4th quarter-provisional)	PN	CSO
	Retail prices index (February)	PN	D of Employment
	Finished steel consumption and stock changes (4th quarter-final)	PN	D of Industry
Sun 21	National savings monthly progress report (February)	PN	National Savings Ctte.
Mon 22	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-February)	PN	Bank of England
	London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-February)	PN	Bank of England
	New vehicle registrations (February)	PN	D of the Environment
Tues 23	Unemployment (March-provisional)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (March-provisional)	PN	D of Employment
	Construction – new orders (January)	PN	D of the Environment
Thurs 25	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (4th quarter-revised)	PN	D of Industry
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (4th quarter-revised)	PN	D of Industry
Fri 26	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (December)	T and I	D of Industry
Mon 29	Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-February)	PN	Bank of England
	National Food Survey report on consumption (4th quarter)	PN	MAFF
Tues 30	Housing starts and completions (February-provisional)	PN	D of the Environment
	House renovation grants approved (February-provisional)	PN	D of the Environment
	Central government borrowing requirement (February)	FS	CSO
Wed 31	Bricks and cement production (February)	PN	D of the Environment

PN = *Press Notice* FS = *Financial Statistics* LG = *London Gazette* T and I = *Trade and Industry*

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Economic Trends

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Introduction

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

It contains three regular sections of tables and charts illustrating trends in the UK economy:

- 'Latest developments' presents the most up-to-date statistical information available during the month, together with a Calendar of current economic events. It is important to note that data included in this section may not be wholly consistent with other series shown in the publication which have gone to press earlier.
- The main section shows the movement of the key economic indicators over about the last 5 years. The indicators appear in tabular form on left hand pages with corresponding charts on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts, for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base date for convenience of comparison.
- A further chart shows the movements of 4 composite indices over 19 years against a reference chronology of business cycles. The indices group together indicators which lead, coincide with and lag behind the business cycle and a short note describes their most recent movements. The February, May, August and November issues carry further graphs showing separately movements in all of the 18 indicators which make up the composite indices.

In addition, quarterly articles on national accounts appear in the January, April, July, October issues and on balance of payments in the March, June, September, December issues. Occasional articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology. The regular 'Round-up' feature contains notes on relevant articles appearing in other government publications, news of developments in economic statistics and brief synopses of new publications.

Notes on tables

1. This issue contains information available to the CSO on 17 February in respect of the main tables and charts. The 'Latest developments' section may contain later information.

2. Statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.

3. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.

4. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.

New series

Figures of crude steel production and finished steel consumption are now included in the table on page 32.

Symbols used:

..	not available or not meaningful
–	nil or less than half the final digit shown
§	series for which measures of variability are given on page 76
†	indicates that the series has been revised since last issue; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

Government Statistical Service

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics divisions of individual Departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publications and further information andadvice on them can be obtained from the Department concerned. The sources of the series published in this volume and further information about them are shown in the index.

Current telephone numbers of these sources as well as general information about *Economic Trends* can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ. Telephone 01-233 6135/6193.

Enquiries about orders and subscriptions should be made to the publisher, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Telephone 01-928 6977.

Contents

Page

Introduction .. 1

Latest developments in the economy .. 3

Tables and charts

Gross domestic product at factor cost .. 6
Expenditure on the gross domestic product .. 8
Personal disposable income and consumption .. 10
Real consumers' expenditure—component categories .. 10
Retail sales, new registrations of cars and hire purchase debt .. 12
Shares of income and expenditure .. 14
Estimates, *per capita*, income, product and spending .. 14
Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and by type of asset .. 16
Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry .. 18
Department of Industry inquiry into investment intentions: manufacturing industry .. 18

Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings .. 20
Stock changes .. 22
Stock ratios .. 22
Inland energy consumption .. 24
Index of industrial production .. 26
Index numbers of output .. 28
Engineering and construction: output and orders .. 30
Motor vehicle production .. 32
Output per person employed .. 34

National employment and unemployment .. 36
Regional unemployment rates .. 38
Wage rates and earnings .. 40
Prices .. 42
Visible trade .. 44
Balance of payments: current account .. 46
Analysis of total currency flow and official financing .. 48
Money stock .. 50
Money stock and public sector borrowing requirement .. 52

Public sector expenditure .. 54
Public sector receipts .. 54
Sector financial accounts .. 56
Appropriation account of companies .. 58
Sources and uses of capital funds of industrial and commercial companies .. 60
Selected liquid assets of industrial and commercial companies .. 60
Bank advances to UK residents by banks in Great Britain .. 62
Eligible liabilities .. 62
Interest rates, security prices and yields .. 64

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy .. 66

Measures of variability of selected economic series .. 76

Articles

Effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1974 .. Central Statistical Office 78
Employment in the public and private sectors 1959–74 .. Central Statistical Office 119
Round-up : What's new in economic statistics .. 128

Index of sources .. 129

Other

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in March .. *inside front cover*
Articles published in recent *Economic Trends* .. *inside back cover*

Latest developments in the economy[1]

Data available at 24 February 1976

Consumers' expenditure

The volume of consumers' expenditure in the fourth quarter is now estimated as showing a slight increase on the third quarter. The early estimate of retail sales in January suggests a rather higher level of trade than in recent months which may have been influenced by comparatively buoyant annual 'sales' and by easing of certain restrictions on credit in the middle of December. New car registrations in January, at 115,000, were 37 per cent higher than the average monthly level during the fourth quarter of 1975.

Investment intentions

According to the latest CBI Industrial Trends Survey, investment intentions are continuing to improve and a majority of firms now expect to authorise more expenditure on plant and machinery in the next 12 months than in the previous 12 months. However, any overall recovery in the volume of manufacturing investment is starting from an extremely low level following the 12–13 per cent fall in 1975, and a further fall of the order of 8 per cent (year-on-year) is expected in 1976.

Output

It is estimated that the gross domestic product for the fourth quarter (based on output data) was about 1 per cent higher than in the third quarter. There was a higher level of industrial activity in this quarter which may have reflected the improved trade balance and possible lower de-stocking. The latest estimates of industrial output continue to suggest that output has at least levelled out after the sharp decline in the early part of last year. The latest CBI survey indicates that nearly 80 per cent of firms are working below capacity and, while it is unlikely that there will be any rapid recovery in output, firms' optimism about the general business situation has improved.

Steel production in January was 13 per cent below the level of January last year. Car output fell in January and was 10 per cent below the average monthly output in 1975.

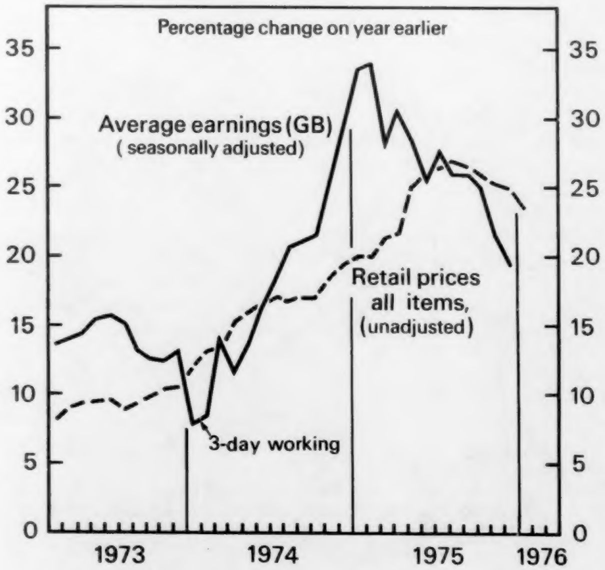
Housebuilding

In the three months ending December, housing starts in Great Britain were up 5 per cent on the previous three months and 50 per cent higher than a year earlier, whilst total completions were 3 per cent down and 17 per cent up respectively. For the year 1975, housing starts amounted to 322,000 compared with 252,000 in 1974, whilst total completions amounted to 311,000 compared with 269,000 in the previous year.

Earnings and wage rates

The index of average earnings rose by about 2 per cent in December to a level 19·3 per cent higher than in December 1974.

The index of basic weekly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) rose by 1¾ per cent in January mainly due to increases for certain workers employed in agriculture, tailoring, road passenger transport, the Post Office and the motor vehicle retail and repair industry. The year-on-year increase in the index was 26·2 per cent.



Prices (not seasonally adjusted)

The index of retail prices for January was 147·9 (January 1974=100), representing an increase of 1·3 per cent on December and of 23·4 per cent on January 1975.

Wholesale prices index figures for January suggest that the prices of home sales of all manufacturing industry rose by 1¾ per cent, reflecting the normal annual pattern of price changes. The rate of inflation measured over a twelve-month period, however, has continued to fall. The prices of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by a further ¾ per cent in January.

Unemployment and vacancies

The number of unemployed (Great Britain) excluding school-leavers and adult students increased by 21,000 to 1,185,000 in February (5·2 per cent of all employees). In the last three months there has been an increase on average of 32,000 a month. The number of vacancies notified to employment offices increased by 2,000 to 111,000 in February. In the last three months there has been an increase on average of 1,000 a month.

Short-time working (not seasonally adjusted)

In the week ending 13 December, 1975 151,000 operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were on short-time working, as compared with 177,000 in the week ending 15 November, 1975. Forward estimates for mid-February suggest a reduction of around 16,000 from the mid-December figure.

Trade and balance of payments

In the three months ended January, the deficit on visible trade was £673 million compared with £833 million in the previous three months. The volume of exports was 5 per cent higher in the latest three months while the volume of imports was unchanged; there was, however, a fall of 1 per cent in the terms of trade index.

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[1] All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. In most cases estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

In January, the current account was estimated to have been in deficit by £59 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £179 million; the balance on services and other current transactions was estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million.

Money stock

Owing to changes in the pattern of tax payments, and to the difficulty of allowing for the early make-up date in December, the seasonally adjusted estimates for January are considerably more hazardous than usual.

The broader version of money stock (M_3) rose by nearly 1 per cent in January whilst the narrower version (M_1) fell by ¾ per cent. Sterling lending to the private sector showed little change, after falling in December. On the basis of the provisional seasonally adjusted figures, sterling lending to the public sector increased by nearly £100 million, but this was well below the sizeable increases which occurred earlier in the financial year.

Economic events

January

21 The Inland Revenue's annual report for 1974/75 was published, showing total tax receipts for the year of £14·2 billion.

22 The latest quarterly report from the Price Commission was more optimistic about the economic situation than it had been for some time, now that the rate of inflation was slowing down.

23 Minimum lending rate fell by one quarter per cent to 10½ per cent.*

Mr. Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers Union said that he looked forward to union co-operation in the next stage of the pay policy. He suggested that the present £6 flat rate system might continue.

24 At a Labour Party conference on local authority spending, the Environment Secretary said that the government was reluctant to add to the burden of personal taxation.'

27 The Prices Secretary announced that the selective pricerestraint scheme, whereby price rises of certain goods representing 15-20 per cent of consumers' expenditure would be kept within 5 per cent for six months, would start on 16 February.

The next Director-General of the CBI will be Mr. John Methven, (at present Director of the Office of Fair Trading) in succession to Sir Campbell Adamson.

Three low-interest loans totalling £85 million for the UK steel industry were approved by the European Communities' Commission.

28 Production was halted at Chrysler's Linwood (Scotland) plant after 6,000 workers had gone on strike in a dispute over pay rates for 50 packers.

29 In a Commons debate on unemployment, the Chancellor promised further measures to alleviate unemployment, and more tax relief on stock appreciation, but rejected general reflation of the economy.

30 Minimum lending rate fell from 10½ per cent to 10 per cent, and the major clearing banks cut their base rates one half per cent to 10 per cent.

The Secretary of State for Industry warned that government money for Chrysler would not be forthcoming if the Linwood strike continued. The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) was brought in to help solve the dispute.

February

2 In a major speech on the economy to the Overseas Bankers Club, the Prime Minister said that there would be no let-up in the fight against inflation. He was determined to base the UK recovery on increased exports and more investment in manufacturing industry.

3 The latest CBI Industrial Trends Survey showed that export orders were beginning to pick up, but that unemployment in manufacturing industry was still likely to rise.

After 19 hours of talks at ACAS, a peace formula to settle the Chrysler dispute was reached.

4 The US Secretary for Transportation announced that Concorde would be allowed a 16-month 'demonstration' entry permit to New York and Washington, starting in the summer.

The Chrysler peace formula was accepted by the shop stewards at Linwood and work resumed the following day.

5 It was announced that Budget Day would be 6 April. Newspaper reports said that the Government wanted to establish broad outlines of the next stage of the pay policy before the Budget. The Prime Minister hinted at tax relief for middle-income groups.

7 Minimum lending rate, and clearing bank base rates were again cut by one half per cent to 9½ per cent.

9 The Spanish peseta was devalued by about 10 per cent.

11 The list of goods affected by the selective price restraint scheme 'Pricecheck' was published (see January 27).

The Review Body on doctors' and dentists' pay recommended that extra-duty allowance for junior hospital doctors should start after 40 hours per week (the original offer had been after 44 hours) but that the rates should not be increased.

12 Further measures to alleviate unemployment were announced by the Chancellor. The total cost would be about £220 million, of which £140 million would be spent in 1976/77. The aid will be on the following areas:

1. *Industry*
   (a) A further £55 million under Section 8 of the Industry Act on schemes for the modernisation and restructuring of important sectors of industry.
   (b) An additional £1 million for the construction of small factories in rural areas.
   (c) National Enterprise Board to discuss finance for stockpiling of machine tools in the machine tool industry.
2. *Construction*
   The provision of £50 million for improvement of public sector housing which can be started quickly and finished before the end of the financial year 1976/77.
3. *Manpower*
   Further measures to provide about 140,000 jobs or training places with a net effect on employment of about half that figure over the coming financial year.

13 The Chancellor offered to make tax concessions in the Budget to compensate people for accepting a lower pay norm in the next stage of pay policy.

16 The Treasury replied to the Expenditure Committee's report on the control of public expenditure. Cash limits will be enforced and monitoring procedures would be improved.

Miners in some areas began an overtime ban over the proposed closure of a colliery in Derbyshire.

17 Rail fares are to rise by an average 12 per cent from March 28, the fourth increase since January 1975.

19 The White Paper on Public Expenditure to 1979-80 (Cmnd 6393) was published. Cuts of about £3,000 million will be made from 1977 covering all programmes except industry, and employment and social security. The White Paper warned that 'some rise in the burden of taxation is still likely to be required in the medium term.'

The miners called off their overtime ban.

21 Miss Joan Lestor, Under-Secretary of State for Education resigned from the Government in protest against the cuts in public expenditure.

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* January 16
Minimum lending rate was cut to 10¾ per cent (from 11 per cent) Not as stated, to 10¼ per cent.

Selected monthly indicators[1]

		Seasonally adjusted						Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted			
		1971 = 100	Thousands	1970 = 100	Thousands		Jan. 1970 = 100	1970 = 100	Jan. 1974 = 100	£ million			
		Volume of retail sales (GB)[2,3] §	New registrations of cars (GB)§	Index of industrial production[4] §	Unemployment[5] (GB)§	Vacancies[6] (GB)§	Average earnings (all employees) (GB)§	Wholesale prices of materials and fuel[7]	General index of retail prices (all items)	Balance of payments current account			Money stock M_3 [8]
										Exports (f.o.b.)§	Imports (f.o.b.)§	Current balance	
1974	*J*	108·7†	92·6†	103·4	538·0	305·5	154·3[9]	209·5	100·0	1,033†	1,410†	−853†	32,560
	F	109·8	104·2	103·8	551·6	278·6	156·6[9]	213·1	101·7	1,198	1,638		33,260
	M	110·1	108·4	106·0	546·9	274·7	166·4	215·0	102·6	1,250	1,713		33,440
	A	108·2	99·5	107·7	546·1	298·0	164·8	215·4	106·1	1,305	1,722	−971	33,530
	M	106·1	104·0	107·6	548·1	315·3	169·5	214·0	107·6	1,312	1,801		33,850
	J	108·7	111·7	108·4	562·4	318·7	176·2	211·7	108·7	1,388	1,841		33,770
	J	109·8	104·3	108·9	576·8	316·5	181·4	212·3	109·7	1,364	1,838	−873	34,710
	A	111·4	102·0	108·9	596·5	300·8	185·9	213·7	109·8	1,409	1,779		35,260
	S	112·2	115·4	107·2	603·2	301·1	189·0	212·8	111·0	1,447	1,852		35,200
	O	111·3	100·4	105·7	606·5	293·5	191·8	220·1	113·2	1,387	1,806	−969	35,350
	N	112·3	93·3	105·5	612·8	272·5	200·8	223·8	115·2	1,357	1,909		35,710
	D	110·5	98·2	103·0	. .[10]	. .[10]	208·3	222·5	116·9	1,439	1,812		35,710
1975	*J*	112·8[3]	117·2	105·5	678·0[11]	. .[10]	206·2	221·1	119·9	1,507	1,911	−413	36,140
	F	111·6	109·0	105·2	704·5	192·4	209·9	218·8	121·9	1,479	1,811		36,510
	M	109·5	97·1	103·6	721·5	186·1	212·8	221·9	124·3	1,541	1,653		36,850
	A	120·0	95·1	101·5	759·9	173·3	215·4	222·9	129·1	1,377	1,728	−340	36,920
	M	103·7	94·6	99·4	816·7	155·6	217·7	226·2	134·5	1,609	1,692		37,480 37,470
	J	104·1	90·8	99·7	863·7	141·3	221·2	227·7	137·1	1,488	1,736		37,360
	J	105·4	91·1	100·6	937·8	128·8	231·6	233·2	138·5	1,574	1,950	−598	37,630
	A	104·8	98·4	98·8	967·1	134·0	234·0	241·4	139·3	1,489	1,890		38,370
	S	106·1	120·2	100·5	997·2	134·8	237·9	243·2	140·5	1,582	1,791		38,640
	O	104·8	85·3	101·5†	1,042·8	123·7	239·5	251·7[12]	142·5	1,732	1,955	−357	39,010
	N	105·2	81·4	101·5	1,079·3	114·8	243·5	256·2[12]†	144·2	1,641	1,926		38,740 †
	D	107·0	86·6	100·6	1,118·0	112·5	248·6[12]	258·4[12]	146·0	1,755	1,964		38,560
1976	*J*	109·0[12]	114·8		1,163·5[13]†	108·8[13]†		260·4[12]	147·9	1,785	1,964	− 59	38,880
	F				1,185·0[12]	111·2[12]							
Percentage change, latest three months on previous three months													
1975	*O*	*+0·9†*	*+ 9·9†*	*+0·4*	*+14·9*	*− 7·8*	*+ 6·1*	*+ 7·1*	*+ 3·0*	*+ 2·8†*	*+4·8†*	. .	*+3·2*
	N	*+0·7*	*+ 2·4*	*+1·5†*	*+12·7*	*− 7·6*	*+ 5·0*	*+ 6·9*	*+ 3·0*	*+ 8·9*	*+1·7*	. .	*+2·7*
	D	*+0·3*	*−18·2*	*+1·2*	*+11·7*	*−11·7*	*+ 4·0*	*+ 6·8*	*+ 3·4*	*+10·4*	*+3·8*	. .	*+1·5*
1976	*J*	*+1·7*[12]	*− 6·9*		*+13·0†*	*−11·4†*		*+ 5·3*	*+ 3·7*	*+ 7·9*	*+3·9*	. .	*+0·1*
	F				*+14·0*[12]	*− 7·6*[12]							
Percentage change, latest three months on corresponding period of previous year													
1975	*O*	*−5·7†*	*− 4·4†*	*−6·5*	*+66·5*	*−56·2*	*+25·5*	*+13·9*	*+26·4*	*+13·2*	*+3·7†*	. .	. .
	N	*−5·8*	*− 7·2*	*−4·7†*	*+71·2*	*−57·0*	*+26·0†*	*+14·4*	*+25·9*	*+18·2†*	*+1·9*	. .	. .
	D	*−5·0*	*−13·2*	*−3·4*	. .	. .	*+21·8*	*+15·0*	*+25·3*	*+22·6*	*+5·8*	. .	. .
1976	*J*	*−4·3*[12]	*−8·4*		. .	. .		*+16·1*	*+24·5*	*+20·4*	*+3·9*	. .	. .
	F				. .	. .							

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[1] Data given may not be wholly consistent with that shown elsewhere in the publication.

[2] This index is given to one decimal place but this does not imply that it can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[3] See footnote [2] on page 12.

[4] All industries covered.

[5] Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students.

[6] Vacancies notified to employment offices.

[7] Purchased by manufacturing industry.

[8] At mid-May 1975 new statistical returns were introduced. The first line of figures for mid-May and mid-June 1975, includes a number of estimates to provide reasonable consistency with earlier dates.

[9] The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

[10] Figure not available due to industrial action.

[11] Estimate of 20 January 1975.

[12] Provisional.

[13] Figures for 1974 and 1975 have not been revised to take account of the latest seasonal pattern.

Tables and charts

Gross domestic product at factor cost[1] and national disposable income revalued at 1970 market prices[2]

Seasonally adjusted

		Gross domestic product at factor cost									National disposable income
		At current prices				At 1970 factor cost					At 1970 market prices
		£ million		1970=100		£ million	1970=100				1970=100
		Based on:		Based on:		Based on:	Based on:				
		expenditure data	income data	expenditure data	income data	expenditure data	expenditure data §	income data[3] §	output data §	Average estimate §	Average estimate
1964		29,255	29,049	67·6	67·3	37,678	87·1	86·7	86·9	86·8	86·2
1965		31,237	31,248	72·2	72·4	38,633	89·3	89·5	89·3	89·4	88·9
1966		33,139	33,000	76·6	76·4	39,402	91·1	90·9	90·9	91·0	90·6
1967		34,956	34,634	80·8	80·2	40,401	93·4	92·7	92·5	92·9	92·3
1968		37,475	37,300	86·6	86·2	41,864	96·8	96·2	96·5	96·5	95·3
1969		39,386	39,444	91·1	91·1	42,452	98·2	98·2	98·3	98·2	97.4
1970		43,252	43,277	100·0	100·0	43,252	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971		48,787	48,270	112·8	111·5	44,216	102·2	101·1	101·6	101·6	102·1
1972		54,679	54,471	126·4	125·9	44,954	103·9	103·5	104·5	104·0	105·2†
1973		62,925	62,557	145·5	144·6	47,334	109·4	108·7	110·5	109·6	109·8
1974		72,625	71,889	167·9	166·1	47,796	110·5	109·3	109·6	109·8	105·0
1970	*1*	10,278	10,208	95·1	94·3	10,653	98·5	97·8	99·2	98·5	99·3
	2	10,709	10,768	99·0	99·5	10,833	100·2	100·7	99·7	100·2	
	3	10,899	11,030	100·8	101·9	10,825	100·1	101·3	100·5	100·6	100·7
	4	11 366	11,271	105·1	104·2	10,941	101·2	100·3	100·6	100·7	
1971	*1*	11,443	11,446	105·8	105·8	10,800	99·9	99·8	100·3	100·0	100·8
	2	11,955	11,846	110·6	109·5	10,984	101·6	100·6	101·5	101·2	
	3	12,565	12,349	116·2	114·1	11,218	103·7	101·9	102·0	102·6	103·3
	4	12,824	12,629	118·6	116·7	11,214	103·7	102·0	102·4	102·8	
1972	*1*	13,044	12 702	120·6	117·4	11,009	101·8	99·1	101·4	100·8	104·0†
	2	13,501	13 425	124·9	124·1	11,288	104·4	103·8	104·6	104·2	
	3	13,781	13,839	127·4	127·9	11,219	103·8	104·2	105·2	104·4	106·3
	4	14,353	14,505	132·7	134·1	11,438	105·8	106·9	107·0	106·5	
1973	*1*	15,544	15,130	143·8	139·8	12,014	111·1	108·1	110·8	110·0	110·3
	2	15,364	15,371	142·1	142·1	11,791	109·0	109·1	109·9	109·3	
	3	15,862	15,759	146·7	145·7	11,829	109·4	108·6	110·8	109·6	109·3
	4	16,155	16,297	149·4	150·6	11,700	108·2	109·1	110·6	109·3	
1974	*1*	16,404	15,867	151·7	146·7	11,580	107·1	103·6	107·5	106·1	103·3
	2	17,320	17,116	160·2	158·2	11,971	110·7	109·4	110·0	110·0	
	3	19,201	18,960	177·6	175·2	12,239	113·2	111·8	111·2	112·1	106·7
	4	19,700	19,946	182·2	184·4	12,006	111·0	112·4	109·7	111·1	
1975	*1*	21,407	21,060	198·0	194·7	11,939	110·4	108·6	110·0	109·6	105·7
	2	22,242	21,902	205·7	202·4	11,709	108·3	106·6	107·2	107·3	
	3	23,420	22,929	216·6	211·9	11,680	108·0	105·7	106·6	106·8	
	4										
		Percentage change, period on corresponding period of previous year									
1974	*1*	*+ 5·5*	*+ 4·9*	*+ 5·5*	*+ 4·9*	*−3·6*	*−3·6*	*−4·2*	*−2·9†*	*−3·5*	*−6·3*
	2	*+12·7*	*+11·4*	*+12·7*	*+11·3*	*+1·5*	*+1·6*	*+0·3*	*+0·1*	*+0·6*	
	3	*+21·1*	*+20·3*	*+21·1*	*+20·2*	*+3·5*	*+3·5*	*+2·9*	*+0·4*	*+2·3*	*−2·4*
	4	*+21·9*	*+22·4*	*+22·0*	*+22·4*	*+2·6*	*+2·6*	*+3·0*	*−0·8*	*+1·6*	
1975	*1*	*+30·5*	*+32·7*	*+30·5*	*+32·7*	*+3·1*	*+3·1*	*+4·8*	*+2·3*	*+3·3*	*+2·3*
	2	*+28·4*	*+28·0*	*+28·4*	*+27·9*	*−2·2*	*−2·2*	*−2·6*	*−2·6*	*−2·5*	
	3	*+22·0*	*+20·9*	*+22·0*	*+20·9*	*−4·6*	*−4·6*	*−5·5*	*−4·1*	*−4·7*	
	4										

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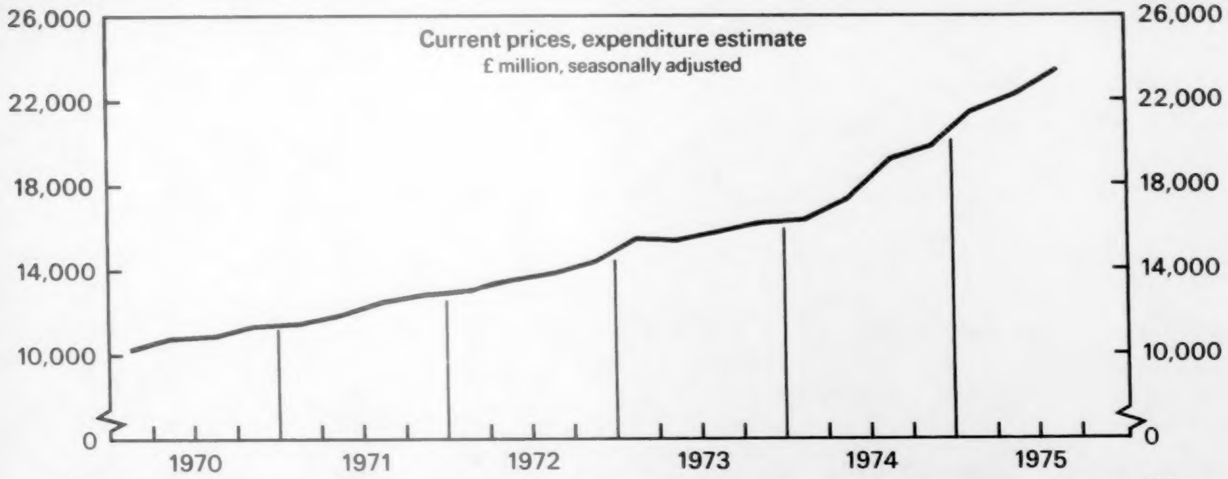
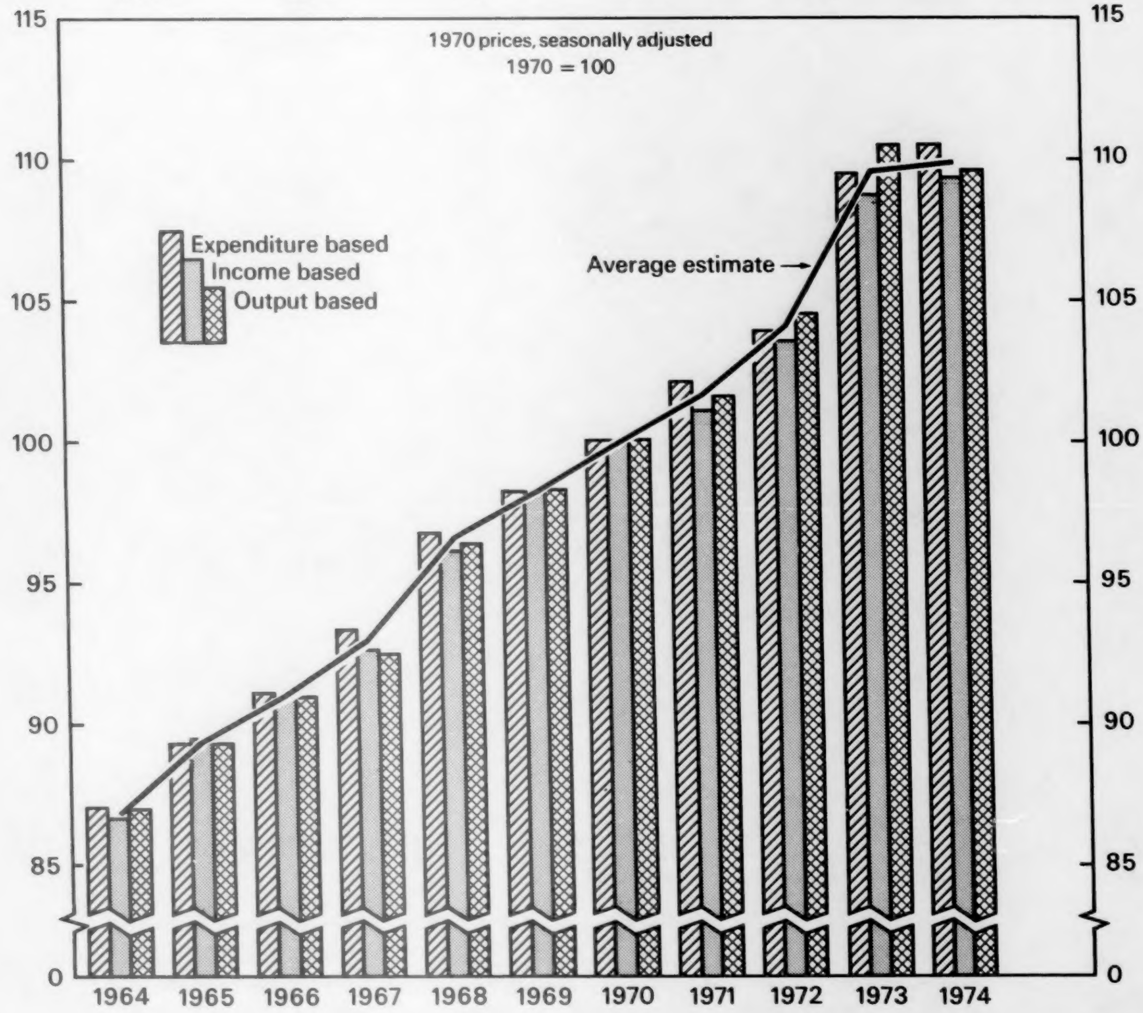
[1] These estimates are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[2] Introduced in an article on page xxviii *Economic Trends* January 1975.

[3] Income data deflated by the price index implied by estimates based on expenditure data.


Current prices, expenditure estimate
£ million, seasonally adjusted
26,000
22,000
18,000
14,000
10,000
0
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975


1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
1970 = 100
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
0
Expenditure based
Income based
Output based
Average estimate
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

8

Expenditure on the gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

		Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	Final expenditure on goods and services at market prices						Imports of goods and services §	Adjustment to factor cost
			Total	Consumers' expenditure §	Public authorities' consumption	Gross fixed investment §	Stockbuilding §	Exports of goods and services §		
1964		37,678	52,936	28,330	8,138	7,541	936	7,991	8,487	6,771
1965		38,633	54,002	28,760	8,357	7,899	614	8,372	8,571	6,798
1966		39,402	55,101	29,301	8,595	8,092	412	8,701	8,781	6,918
1967		40,401	56,889	29,869	9,075	8,771	373	8,801	9,373	7,115
1968		41,864	59,202	30,598	9,103	9,175	508	9,818	10,060	7,278
1969		42,452	60,062	30,715	8,960	9,191	456	10,740	10,358	7,252
1970		43,252	61,672	31,472	9,095	9,380	450	11,275	10,887	7,533
1971		44,216	63,445	32,397	9,369	9,544	70	12,065	11,412	7,817
1972		44,954	66,103	34,318	9,716	9,754	− 5	12,320	12,729	8,420
1973		47,334	70,778	35,962	10,121	10,008	960	13,727	14,461	8,983
1974		47,796	71,202	35,741	10,449	9,805	553	14,654	14,500	8,906
1970	*1*	10,653	15,100	7,732	2,252	2,285	21	2,810	2,612	1,835
	2	10,833	15,471	7,851	2,287	2,356	176	2,801	2,761	1,877
	3	10,825	15,453	7,934	2,280	2,347	165	2,727	2,700	1,928
	4	10,941	15,648	7,955	2,276	2,392	88	2,937	2,814	1,893
1971	*1*	10,800	15,516	7,908	2,308	2,345	115	2,840	2,834	1,882
	2	10,984	15,784	8,045	2,337	2,399	− 77	3,080	2,876	1,924
	3	11,218	16,023	8,176	2,354	2,390	4	3,099	2,819	1,986
	4	11,214	16,122	8,268	2,370	2,410	28	3,046	2,883	2,025
1972	*1*	11,009	16,172	8,357	2,396	2,424	− 36	3,031	3,116	2,047
	2	11,288	16,519	8,536	2,412	2,436	4	3,131	3,116	2,115
	3	11,219	16,362	8,660	2,437	2,423	8	2,834	3,061	2,082
	4	11,438	17,050	8,765	2,471	2,471	19	3,324	3,436	2,176
1973	*1*	12,014	17,759	9,056	2,496	2,555	353	3,299	3,497	2,248
	2	11,791	17,528	8,886	2,529	2,434	274	3,405	3,517	2,220
	3	11,829	17,726	9,011	2,543	2,506	155	3,511	3,657	2,240
	4	11,700	17,765	9,009	2,553	2,513	178	3,512	3,790	2,275
1974	*1*	11,580	17,429	8,880	2,612	2,532	−174	3,579	3,598	2,251
	2	11,971	17,789	8,841	2,601	2,339	274	3,734	3,679	2,139
	3	12,239	18,100	8,963	2,618	2,418	359	3,742	3,634	2,227
	4	12,006	17,884	9,057	2,618	2,516	94	3,599	3,589	2,289
1975	*1*	11,939†	17,640	9,100	2,614	2,472	−171	3,625	3,439	2,262
	2	11,709	17,210	8,941	2,666	2,408	−288	3,483	3,332	2,169
	3	11,680	17,289	8,814	2,709	2,517	−157	3,406	3,453	2,156
	4			(8,830)[1]				(3,577)[1]	(3,481)[1]	
						Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year				
1974	*1*	*−3·6*	*−1·9*	*−1·9*	*+4·6*	*−0·9*	..	*+ 8·5*	*+ 2·9*	*+0·1*
	2	*+1·5*	*+1·5*	*−0·5.*	*+2·8*	*−3·9*	..	*+ 9·7*	*+ 4·6*	*−3·6*
	3	*+3·5*	*+2·1*	*−0·5*	*+2·9*	*−3·5*	..	*+ 6·6*	*− 0·6*	*−0·6*
	4	*+2·6*	*+0·7*	*+0·5*	*+2·5*	*+0·1*	..	*+ 2·5*	*− 5·3*	*+0·6*
1975	*1*	*+3·1*	*+1·2*	*+2·5*	*+0·1*	*−2·4*	..	*+ 1·3*	*− 4·4*	*+0·5*
	2	*−2·2*	*−3·3*	*+1·1*	*+2·5*	*+2·9*	..	*− 6·7*	*− 9·4*	*+1·4*
	3	*−4·6*	*−4·5*	*−1·7*	*+3·5*	*+4·1*	..	*− 9·0*	*− 5·0*	*−3·2*
	4			*−2·5*				*− 0·6*	*− 3·0*	

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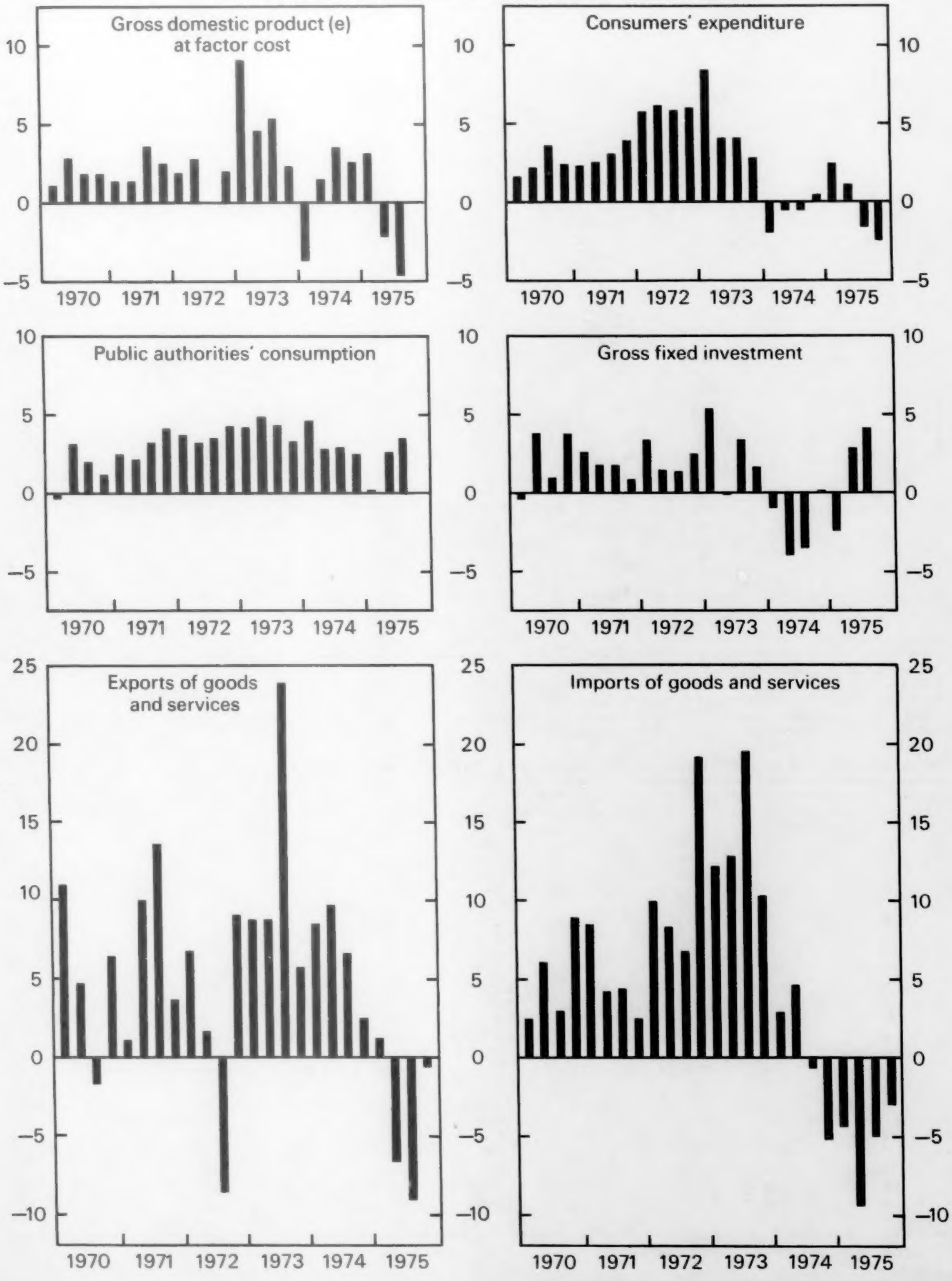
[1] The figures in brackets are preliminary estimates, being based on incomplete data. At this stage, estimates of the latest quarterly changes are expected to differ on average by about £30 million (consumers' expenditure) and £15 million (exports and imports) from the quarterly estimates subsequently published in the national income and expenditure article.

1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, percentage change on year earlier.



Personal disposable income and consumption

	Seasonally adjusted							
	£ million, current prices				Percentage	1970 prices		
	Personal income before tax		Total personal disposable income²	Consumers' expenditure	Personal savings ratio³	Real personal disposable income⁴		Real consumers' expenditure §
	Total¹	*of which:* Wages and salaries				£ million §	1970=100	£ million
1964	27,565	17,765	23,341	21,477	8·0	30,789	88·9	28,330
1965	30,057	19,115	25,048	22,864	8·7	31,507	91·0	28,760
1966	32,165	20,370	26,630	24,246	9·0	32,182	93·0	29,301
1967	33,829	21,140	27,787	25,447	8·4	32,616	94·2	29,869
1968	36,478	22,515	29,712	27,375	7·9	33,210	95·9	30,598
1969	39,066	24,110	31,612	29,033	8·2	33,443	96·6	30,715
1970	43,183	26,830	34,622	31,472	9·1	34,622	100·0	31,472
1971	47,785	29,685	38,491	35,075	8·9	35,552	102·7	32,397
1972	54,124	33,050	44,070	39,635	10·1	38,158	110·2	34,318
1973	62,720	37,970	50,868	45,141	11·3	40,524	117·0	35,962
1974	74,841	45,490	59,201	51,670	12·7	40,950	118·3	35,741
1971 *1*	11,405	7,170	9,191	8,287	9·8	8,771	101·3	7,908
2	11,793	7,335	9,470	8,683	8·3	8,773	101·4	8,045
3	12,119	7,545	9,791	8,952	8·6	8,941	103·3	8,176
4	12,468	7,635	10,039	9,153	8·8	9,067	104·8	8,268
1972 *1*	12,800	7,840	10,252	9,394	8·4	9,122	105·4	8,357
2	13,431	8,150	11,002	9,748	11·4	9,635	111·3	8,536
3	13,595	8,355	11,115	10,085	9·3	9,546	110·3	8,660
4	14,298	8,705	11,701	10,408	11·0	9,855	113·9	8,765
1973 *1*	14,882	9,050	12,062	10,985	8·9	9,946	114·9	9,056
2	15,525	9,390	12,592	11,026	12·4	10,151	117·3	8,886
3	15,888	9,610	12,914	11,413	11·6	10,199	117·8	9,011
4	16,425	9,920	13,300	11,717	11·9	10,228	118·2	9,009
1974 *1*	17,041	10,145	13,719	12,058	12·1	10,107	116·8	8,880
2	17,827	10,840	14,201	12,566	11·5	9,995	115·5	8,841
3	19,404	11,755	15,288	13,233	13·4	10,358	119·7	8,963
4	20,569	12,750	15,993	13,813	13·6	10,490	121·2	9,057
1975 *1*	21,856	13,795	16,959	14,575	14·1	10,588	122·3	9,100
2	23,048	14,185	17,852	15,537	13·0	10,273	118·7	8,941
3	24,430	15,043	18,659	16,105	13·7	10,212	118·0	8,814
4								(8,830)⁵

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[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[2] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.

[3] Personal saving as a percentage of personal disposable income.

[4] Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1970=100).

[5] Preliminary estimate. See footnote [1] on the table on page 8.

Real consumers' expenditure — component categories

	Seasonally adjusted									
	£ million, 1970 prices									
	Total §	Food	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing including footwear	Durable household goods	Cars and motor cycles	Other goods	Other services
1964	28,330	6,080	3,618	3,481	1,324	2,336	1,275	866	3,843	5,507
1965	28,760	6,081	3,537	3,597	1,371	2,426	1,307	836	4,027	5,578
1966	29,301	6,170	3,664	3,695	1,387	2,425	1,273	833	4,228	5,626
1967	29,869	6,228	3,753	3,836	1,393	2,450	1,314	900	4,412	5,583
1968	30,598	6,260	3,852	3,973	1,432	2,568	1,394	975	4,619	5,525
1969	30,715	6,264	3,872	4,106	1,484	2,596	1,335	886	4,646	5,526
1970	31,472	6,365	4,016	4,181	1,495	2,693	1,384	1,017	4,730	5,591
1971	32,397	6,362	4,121	4,287	1,484	2,726	1,494	1,344	4,885	5,694
1972	34,318	6,320	4,389	4,377	1,537	2,910	1,743	1,631	5,337	6,074
1973	35,962	6,388	4,847	4,438	1,574	3,060	1,921	1,684	5,731	6,319
1974	35,741	6,418	4,914	4,460	1,615	3,039	1,796	1,357	5,717	6,425
1974 *1*	8,880	1,566	1,275	1,104	382	764	458	311	1,423	1,597
2	8,841	1,604	1,195	1,111	389	730	427	367	1,415	1,603
3	8,963	1,634	1,187	1,115	409	779	450	344	1,431	1,614
4	9,057	1,614	1,257	1,130	435	766	461	335	1,448	1,611
1975 *1*	9,100	1,577	1,261	1,147	383	813	471	351	1,428	1,669
2	8,941	1,613	1,192	1,145	398	765	468	305	1,409	1,646
3	8,814	1,594	1,185	1,152	386	770	389	337	1,385	1,616
4	(8,830)¹					753	398			

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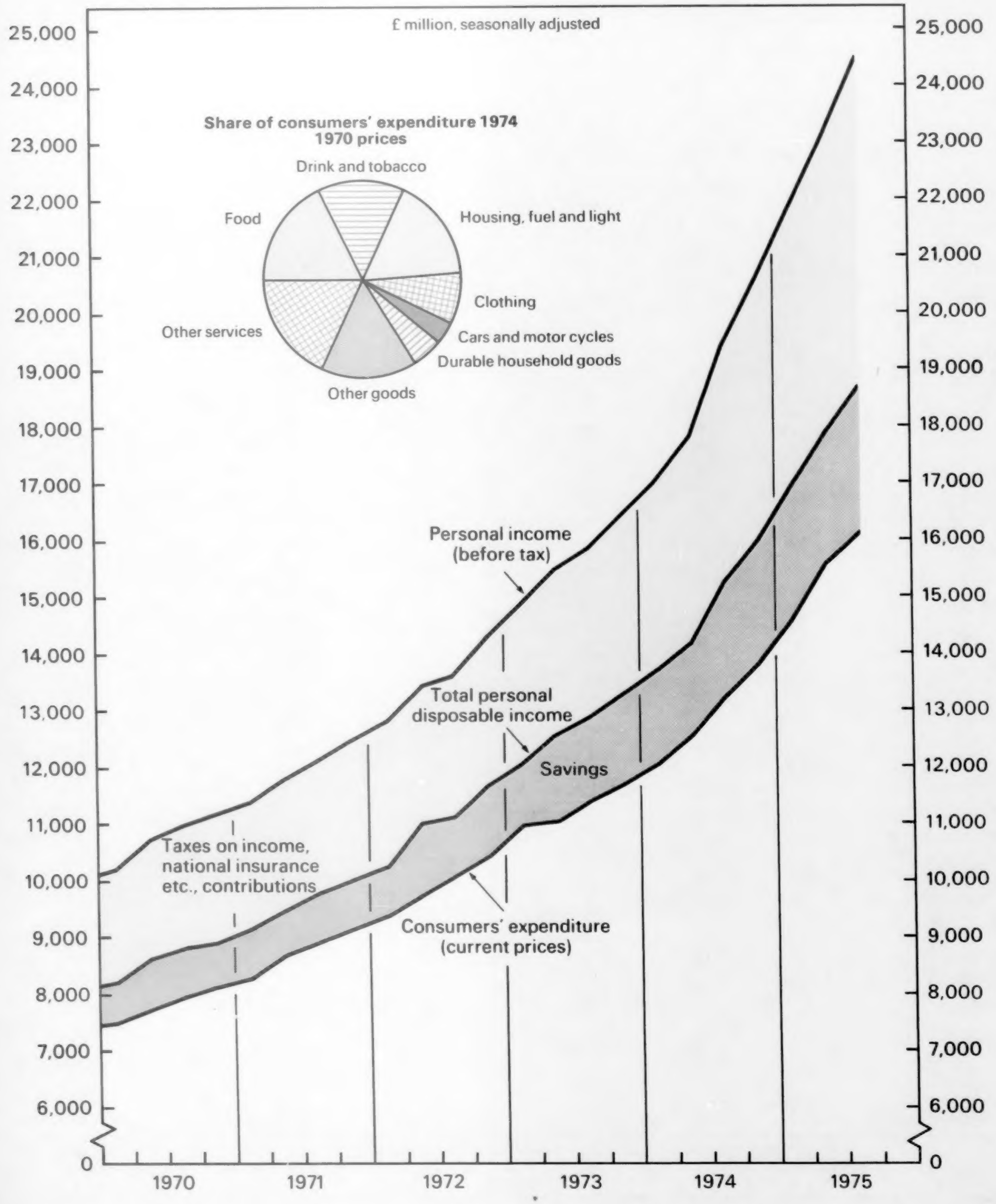
[1] Preliminary estimate. See footnote [1] on the table on page 8.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
Share of consumers' expenditure 1974
1970 prices
Drink and tobacco
Food
Housing, fuel and light
Clothing
Cars and motor cycles
Durable household goods
Other goods
Other services
Personal income
(before tax)
Total personal
disposable income
Savings
Taxes on income,
national insurance
etc., contributions
Consumers' expenditure
(current prices)
25,000
24,000
23,000
22,000
21,000
20,000
19,000
18,000
17,000
16,000
15,000
14,000
13,000
12,000
11,000
10,000
9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
0
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Retail sales, new registrations of cars and hire purchase debt (Great Britain)

	Seasonally adjusted								
	Weekly average 1971 = 100						Thousands[1]	£ million	
	Value of retail sales[2]	Volume of retail sales[2]					New registrations of cars§	Hire purchase and other instalment credit[3]	
	Total[4] §	Total[4] §	Food shops[4] §	Clothing and footwear shops§	Durable goods shops§	Other non-food shops§		New credit extended	Changes in debt outstanding
1965	69·7	91·6	96·7	93	85	87	93·5	1,590	+121
1966	72·7	92·8	98·3	93	84	89	88·8	1,450	–135
1967	75·3	94·6	99·5	93	87	92	93·1	1,556	– 40
1968	80·4	97·2	100·5	96	92	96	93·1	1,643	+ 46
1969	84·9	97·3	101·6	96	89	96	82·3	1,587	– 20
1970	91·4	99·0	101·7	98	92	99	91·4	1,735	+ 84
1971	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	108·5	2,053	+240
1972	112·0	105·8	101·5	105	115	109	138·6	2,497	+424
1973	126·9	110·7	101·0	109	127	118	137·1	2,871	+438
1974	146·7	109·9	101·8	107	123	117	102·8	2,517	–155
1975							97·2	2,987	– 10
1970 *1*	88·7	98·6	102·3	96	90	98	86·2	413	+ 10
2	90·4	99·1	102·2	99	91	98	95·3	438	+ 24
3	92·5	99·5	101·6	99	93	99	92·5	452	+ 20
4	94·1	99·1	100·9	100	93	98	91·7	432	+ 30
1971 *1*	94·5	97·8	100·5	99	95	95	95·4†	431	+ 13
2	99·2	99·7	99·8	100	96	101	98·2	478	+ 37
3	101·7	100·5	99·6	100	104	101	111·9	572	+107
4	104·6	102·1	100·2	101	106	104	128·4	572	+ 83
1972 *1*	105·8	102·1	99·9	100	107	104	125·0	570	+ 84
2	109·3	104·8	101·1	104	114	107	148·3	619	+112
3	114·1	107·3	101·7	108	118	111	135·8	638	+118
4	118·6	109·2	103·1	107	122	114	145·1	670	+110
1973 *1*	123·4†	111·6†	100·8	115†	130	117†	149·1	761	+171
2	122·2	108·6	100·9†	105	123†	115	138·3	681	+ 87
3	128·0	110·7	101·2	108	127	119	139·3	717	+103
4	134·0	111·7	101·1	109	129	121	121·8	712	+ 77
1974 *1*	136·6	109·6	100·2	107	122	119	101·7	576	– 68
2	141·0	107·8	101·1	104	118	115	105·1	614	– 43
3	150·9	111·2	103·0	110	125	118	107·2	648	– 15
4	158·2	111·3	102·8	107	128	119	97·3	679	– 29
1975 *1*	165·8	111·3	101·1	111	129	118	107·8	722†	– 14†
2	173·7	108·9	98·6	108	130	116	93·5	754	+ 11
3	177·0	105·5	97·9	108	111	112	103·2	736	+ 3
4	182·1	105·8	99·4	105	112	112	84·5	775	– 10
1974 *J*	147·3†	109·8†	102·4†	108†	122†	116†	104·3†	216	– 9
A	150·9	111·4	102·4	111	126	118	102·0	215	– 4
S	153·8	112·2	104·0	112	127	118	115·4	217	– 2
O	155·7	111·3	102·5	111	125	118	100·4	231	– 11
N	159·8	112·3	103·5	108	130	119	93·3	224	– 11
D	158·9	110·5	102·4	103	127	118	98·2	224	– 7
1975 *J*	165·9	112·8	101·9	115	128	121	117·2	245†	+ 6†
F	165·7	111·6	101·2	112	132	118	109·0	243	– 10
M	165·9	109·5	100·3	107	128	116	97·1	234	– 10
A	183·9	120·0	100·8	110	186	127	95·1	271	+ 26
M	166·9	103·7	97·5	105	107	110	94·6	246	– 11
J	171·1	104·1	97·7	108	103	111	90·8	237	– 4
J	175·3	105·4	97·7	110	109	112	91·1	245	– 9
A	175·8	104·8	97·5	109	113	110	98·4	235	– 4
S	179·2	106·1	98·6	106	112	114	120·2	256	+ 16
O	177·8	104·8	98·5	106	108	111	85·3	255	– 12
N	180·8	105·2	99·6	102	111	112	81·4	250	– 7
D	186·4	107·0	100·1	107	117	113	86·6	270	+ 9

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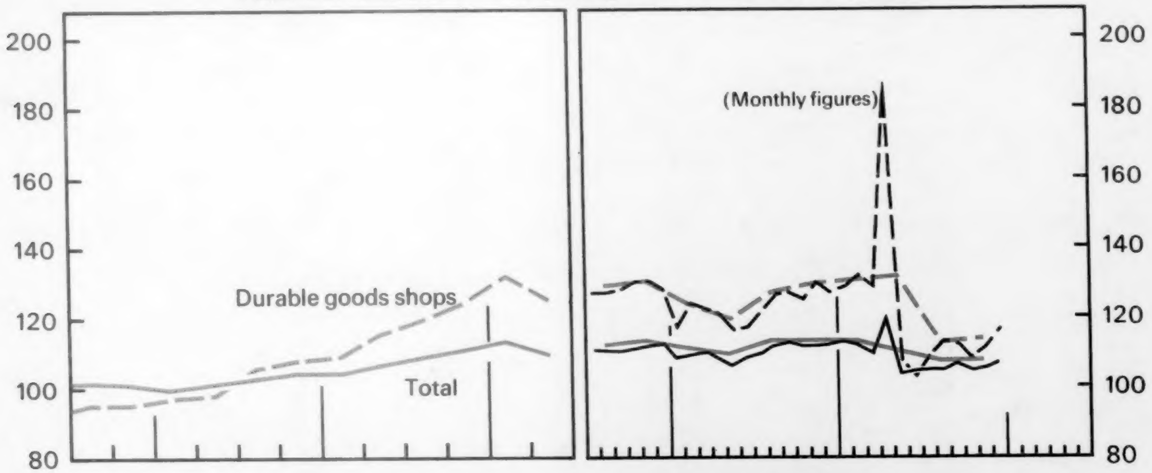
[1] Monthly averages.

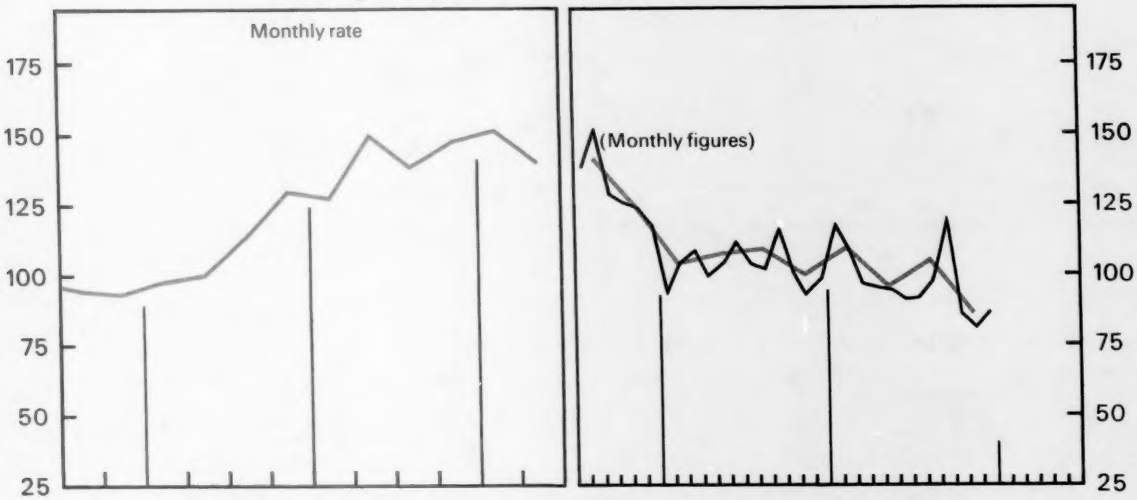
[2] Monthly figures of retail sales are based on four-week periods, except for the months of March, June, September and December which are five-week periods. Because of timing differences January 1975 is exceptionally a five-week period. Further details are given in the Technical note to the retail sales figures on page 716 of *Trade and Industry*, 14 March 1975.

[3] Credit extended by and repaid to finance houses and retailers, i.e. durable goods shops and department stores *plus* other general stores, general mail order houses and the non-durable goods departments of co-operative societies.

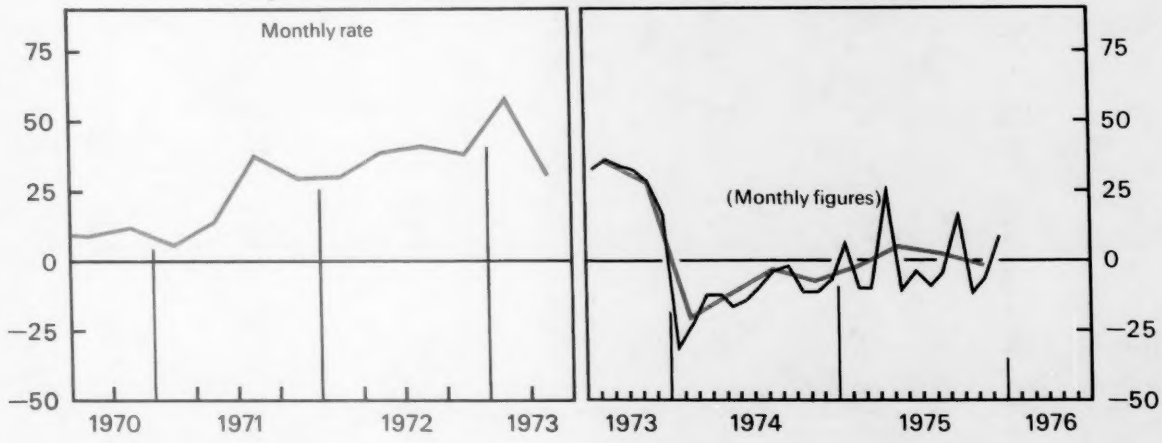
[4] These indices are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.



Volume of retail sales Weekly average 1971 = 100, seasonally adjusted



New registrations of cars Thousands, seasonally adjusted



Change in hire purchase debt outstanding £ million, seasonally adjusted

Shares of income and expenditure

	Seasonally adjusted								
	£ million	Per cent				£ million	Per cent		
		Percentage share of total final expenditure					Percentage share of total domestic income		
	Total final expenditure (current market prices)	Consumers' expenditure	Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed investment		Total domestic income (current prices)[1]	Income from employment	Gross trading profits of companies[1]	Other[1],[2]
				Public sector	Private sector				
1964	39,905	53·8	13·8	6·5	8·7	29,341	67·2	15·5	17·3
1965	42,495	53·8	14·2	6·5	8·8	31,566	67·5	15·0	17·5
1966	45,140	53·7	14·6	6·9	8·4	33,355	68·3	13·8	17·9
1967	47,856	53·2	15·2	7·6	8·1	34,814	68·1	13·4	18·5
1968	52,572	52·1	14·7	7·2	8·4	37,874	67·0	13·9	19·1
1969	56,001	51·8	14·4	6·7	8·6	40,180	67·4	12·8	19·8
1970	61,672	51·0	14·7	6·7	8·6	44,429	68·1	12·3	19·6
1971	68,548	51·2	15·1	6·5	8·7	49,369	67·9	12·3	19·8
1972	76,213	52·0	15·5	6·1	9·0	55,811	67·1	12·4	20·5
1973	90,081	50·1	14·8	6·2	9·1	65,774	65·6	13·2	21·2
1974	107,845	47·9	15·4	6·4	8·7	77,853	66·8	12·5	20·7
1974 *1*	24,369	49·5	15·4	7·0	8·9	17,918	64·8	13·8	21·4
2	26,358	47·7	14·8	5·7	8·6	18,752	65·8	13·0	21·2
3	28,178	47·0	15·3	6·2	8·4	20,054	67·3	12·2	20·5
4	28,940	47·7	16·2	6·8	8·7	21,129	69·0	11·1	19·9
1975 *1*	30,172	48·3	17·4	7·0	8·6	22,701	69·5	11·1	19·4
2	31,523	49·3	17·2	6·5	8·8	23,156	70·4	10·2	19·4
3	33,457	48·1	17·6	6·7	9·3	24,049	72·1	9·3	18·6
4									

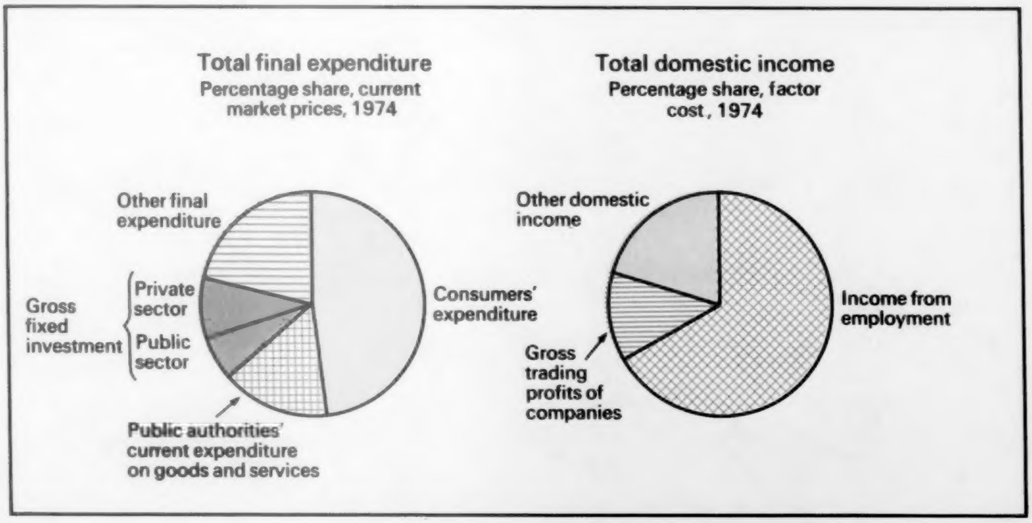
[1] Before providing for stock appreciation.

[2] Gross trading surplus of public corporations and other public enterprises, income from rent and self-employment.

Estimates, *per capita*, income, product and spending

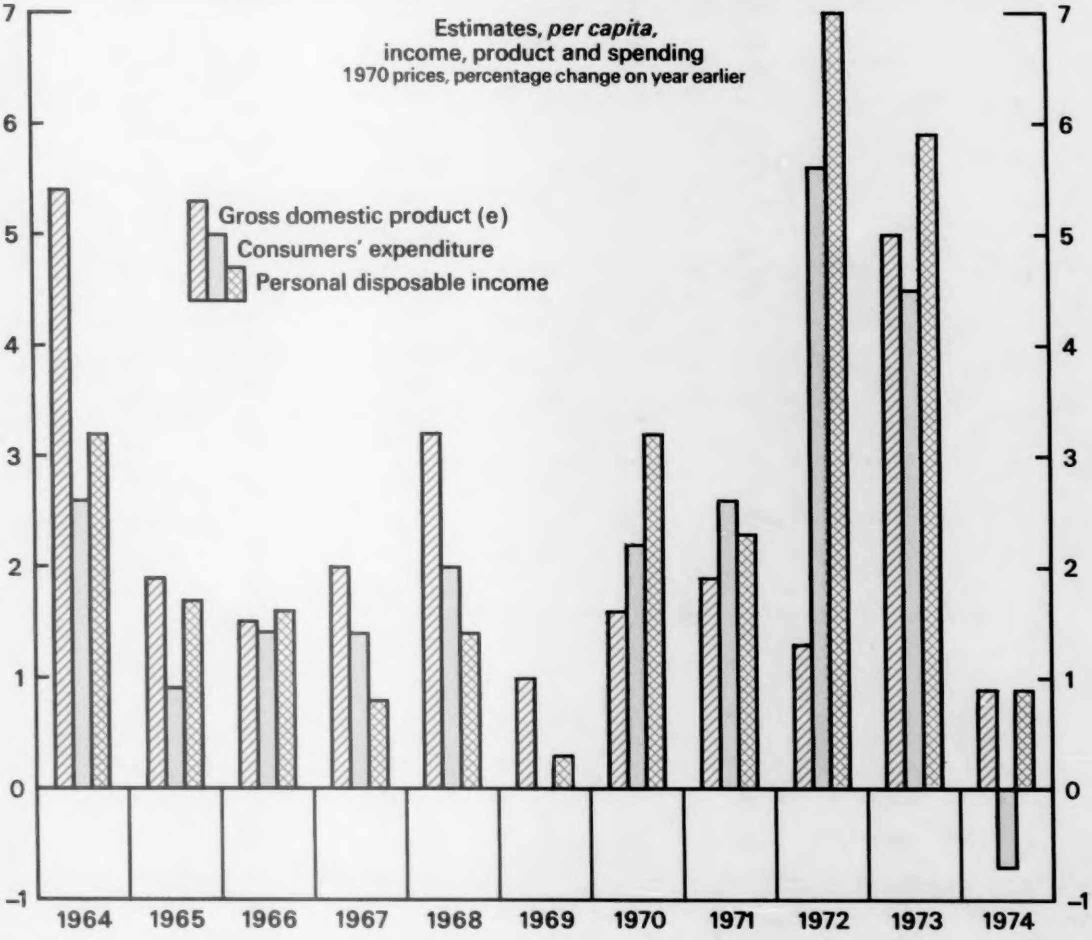
	Seasonally adjusted						
	£, current prices				£, 1970 prices		
	Gross national product	Gross domestic product[1]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income	Gross domestic product[1]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income
1964	549	541	397	432	697	524	570
1965	582	574	420	461	710	529	579
1966	613	606	444	487	721	536	589
1967	643	636	463	506	735	544	594
1968	685	679	496	539	759	555	602
1969	720	711	524	571	767	555	604
1970	789	779	567	624	779	567	624
1971	885	876	630	691	794	582	638
1972	989	978	709	789	804	614	683
1973	1,148	1,123	806	908	845	642	723
1974	1,319	1,295	921	1,056	852	637	730
1974 *1*	299	293	215	245	207	158	180
2	314	309	224	253	213	158	178
3	348	342	236	273	218	160	185
4	358	351	246	285	214	161	187
1975 *1*	387	382	260	302	213	162	189
2	403	396	277	318	209	159	183
3	424	417	287	333	208	157	182
4							

[1] Based on expenditure data.



Total final expenditure
Percentage share, current market prices, 1974

Total domestic income
Percentage share, factor cost, 1974



Estimates, *per capita*, income, product and spending
1970 prices, percentage change on year earlier

16

Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and by type of asset

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

	Total§	Sector[1]		Type of asset					
				Dwellings					
					of which:				
		Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private	Public	Other new buildings and works[2]	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery
1964	7,541	4,210	3,331	1,503	875	628	2,467	767	2,804
1965	7,899	4,399	3,500	1,561	890	671	2,580	751	3,007
1966	8,092	4,339	3,753	1,604	847	757	2,602	670	3,216
1967	8.771	4,482	4,289	1,781	915	866	2,876	751	3,363
1968	9,175	4,902	4,273	1,866	957	909	3,018	926	3,365
1969	9,191	5,183	4,008	1,786	894	892	3,049	910	3,446
1970	9,380	5,274	4,106	1,643	842	801	3,174	972	3,591
1971	9,544	5,465	4,079	1,752	1,007	745	3,312	999	3,481
1972	9,754	5 802	3,952	1,871	1,160	711	3,382	1,148	3,353
1973	10,008	6,016	3,992	1,757	1,040	717	3,307	1,237	3,707
1974	9,805	5,787	4,018	1,673	873	800	3,264	1,095	3,773
1969 *3*	2,323	1,326	997	455	222	233	782	217	869
4	2,305	1,292	1,013	427	205	222	780	232	866
1970 *1*	2,285	1,289	996	403	203	200	762	240	880
2	2,356	1,324	1 032	407	206	201	796	260	893
3	2,347	1,345	1,002	414	213	201	802	236	895
4	2,392	1,316	1,076	419	220	199	814	236	923
1971 *1*	2,345	1,277	1,068	423	234	189	802	249	871
2	2,399	1,396	1,003	442	248	194	825	263	869
3	2,390	1,406	984	436	257	179	828	249	877
4	2,410	1,386	1,024	451	268	183	857	238	864
1972 *1*	2,424	1,388	1,036	468	284	184	824	295	837
2	2,436	1,453	983	463	283	180	853	278	842
3	2,423	1,452	971	469	299	170	852	267	835
4	2,471	1,509	962	471	294	177	853	308	839
1973 *1*	2,555	1,541	1,014	445	267	178	846	327	937
2	2,434	1,476	958	448	273	175	821	279	886
3	2,506	1,493	1,013	437	251	186	832	294	943
4	2,513	1,506	1,007	427	249	178	808	337	941
1974 *1*	2,532	1,458	1,074	442	236	206	880	261	949
2	2,339	1,441	898	385	213	172	767	259	928
3	2,418	1,433	985	408	192	216	819	278	913
4	2,516	1,455	1,061	438	232	206	798	297	983
1975 *1*	2,472	1,387	1,085	452	235	217	839	270	911
2	2,408	1,404	1,004	451	241	210	812	223	922
3	2,517	1,487	1.030	435	238	197	904	236	942
4									
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
1973 *3*	*+3·4*	*+2·8*	*+ 4·3*	*− 6·8*	*−16·1*	*+ 9·4*	*− 2·3*	*+10·1*	*+12·9*
4	*+1·7*	*−0·2*	*+ 4·7*	*− 9·3*	*−15·3*	*+ 0·6*	*− 5·3*	*+ 9·4*	*+12·2*
1974 *1*	*−0·9*	*−5·4*	*+ 5·9*	*− 0·7*	*−11·6*	*+15·7*	*+ 4·0*	*--20·2*	*+ 1·3*
2	*−3·9*	*−2·4*	*− 6·3*	*−14·1*	*−22·0*	*− 1·7*	*− 6·6*	*− 7·2*	*+ 4·7*
3	*−3·5*	*−4·0*	*− 2·8*	*− 6·6*	*−23·5*	*+16·1*	*− 1·6*	*− 5·4*	*− 3·2*
4	*+0·1*	*−3·4*	*+ 5·4*	*+ 2·6*	*− 6·8*	*+15·7*	*− 1·2*	*−11·9*	*+ 4·5*
1975 *1*	*−2·4*	*−4·9*	*+ 1·0*	*+ 2·3*	*− 0·4*	*+ 5·3*	*− 4·7*	*+ 3·4*	*− 4·0*
2	*+2·9*	*−2·6*	*+11·8*	*+17·1*	*+13·1*	*+22·1*	*+ 5·9*	*−13·9*	*− 0·7*
3	*+4·1*	*+3·8*	*+ 4·6*	*+ 6·6*	*+24·0*	*− 8·8*	*+10·4*	*−15·1*	*+ 3·2*
4									

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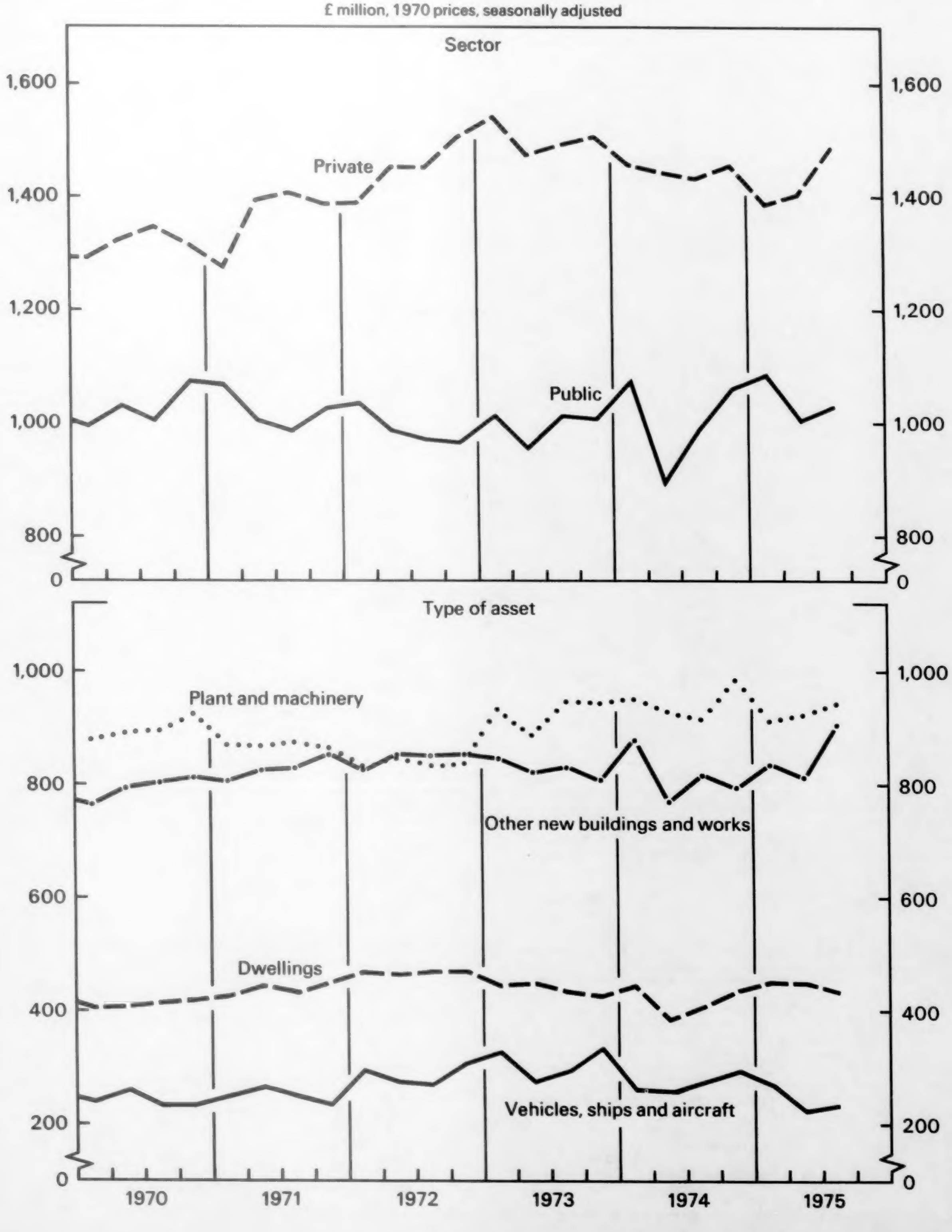
[1] Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.

[2] Including transfer costs of land and buildings.


£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
Sector
Private
Public
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
0
Type of asset
Plant and machinery
Other new buildings and works
Dwellings
Vehicles, ships and aircraft
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

18

Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry

		Gross fixed investment in manufacturing industry							New orders received by contractors for private industrial work(GB)[1]
		Total§	Plant and machinery			New building and works			
			Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	
		£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance[2]	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance[2]	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
1964		1,560·8	1,120·7	*+12*	..	342·4	*+14*	..	518·5
1965		1,726·0	1,239·8	*+11*	..	384·0	*+12*	..	535·6
1966		1,773·7	1,312·0	*+ 6*	..	363·4	*− 5*	..	510·1
1967		1,737·7	1,318·6	*+ 1*	..	319·6	*−12*	..	527·9
1968		1,851·2	1,406·1	*+ 7*	..	335·9	*+ 5*	..	549·6
1969		1,977·5	1,471·5	*+ 5*	..	390·1	*+16*	..	605·9
1970		2,129·8	1,623·9	*+10*	..	391·2	—	..	565·2
1971		1,990·7	1,520·2	*− 6*	..	357·1	*− 9*	..	417·3
1972		1,737·5	1,310·0	*−14*	..	306·3	*−14*	..	469·8
1973		1,864·4	1,408·6	*+ 8*	..	322·0	*+ 5*	..	590·6
1974[3]		2,087·1	1,581·9	*+12*	..	360·8	*+12*	..	497·2
1970	*3*	536·6	409·6	*+ 8*	..	98·0	*− 4*	..	143·6
	4	546·1	418·8	*+ 7*	− 8	100·2	—	−21	160·2
1971	*1*	512·8	393·7	*+ 1*	..[4]	91·1	*− 3*	..[4]	111·6
	2	498·5	379·8	*− 7*	−31	89·7	*− 9*	−37	98·9
	3	497·1	382·9	*− 7*	−13	87·0	*−11*	−25	102·6
	4	482·3	363·8	*−13*	..	89·3	*−11*	..	104·2
1972	*1*	458·5	350·0	*−11*	3	81·0	*−11*	−17	109·0
	2	428·6	322·0	*−15*	9	77·7	*−13*	−11	107·8
	3	422·8	315·2	*−18*	16	76·2	*−12*	− 4	105·5
	4	427·6	322·8	*−11*	17	71·4	*−20*	− 2	147·5
1973	*1*	457·8	350·6	—	30	73·9	*− 9*	4	133·2
	2	442·9	336·3	*+ 4*	35	75·3	*− 3*	11	137·0
	3	487·6	366·5	*+16*	39	86·8	*+14*	18	154·6
	4	476·1	355·2	*+10*	38	86·0	*+20*	16	165·8
1974	*1*	519·1	392·7	*+12*	− 3	90·7	*+23*	−15	117·3
	2	513·1	390·3	*+16*	2	86·8	*+15*	−10	116·0
	3	515·7	390·3	*+ 6*	− 6	88·5	*+ 2*	−22	148·0
	4[3]	539·2	408·6	*+15*	−33	94·8	*+10*	−39	115·9
1975	*1*	496·6	377·8	*− 4*	−41	89·5	*− 1*	−47	108·5
	2	460·7	354·7	*− 9*	−27	79·9	*− 8*	−42	70·4
	3	437·4†	335·8†	*−14*	−24	75·0†	*−15*†	−39	76·0†
	4				−15			−31	
1976	*1*				10			−12	
	2								

[1] New orders from the third quarter 1974 include orders received by firms, mostly small, which have been added to the statistical register.

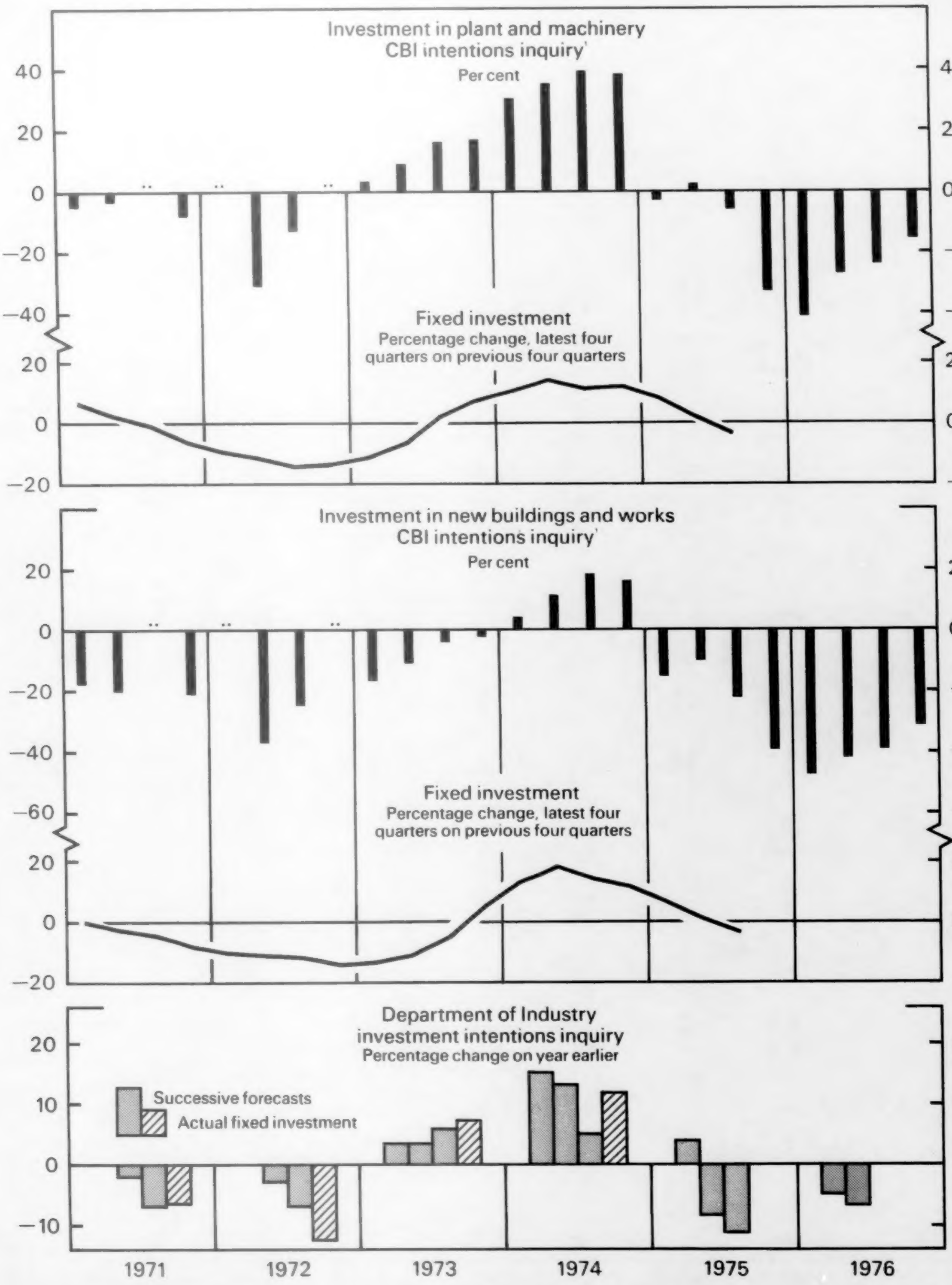
[2] Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less. Figures relate to Inquiries in February, June and October of each year until 1972, when they are held in the first month of each quarter.

[3] The 1974 gross fixed investment figures differ from those published in *National Income and Expenditure 1964-74* (the Blue Book) owing to an error discovered too late to be corrected in the Blue Book

[4] No Inquiry was held in February 1971 because of the postal strike.

Department of Industry inquiry into investment intentions: manufacturing industry

	Percentage change over previous year, in volume terms			
	Gross fixed investment			
	First forecast	Second forecast	Third forecast	Actual
1967	about −7 or −8	about −10	about −6	− 2·0
1968	probably some increase	about +5	less than +5	+ 6·5
1969	between +10 and +15	+10 to +15, perhaps top end	of the order of +10	+ 6·8
1970	about +10	about +10	about +2 or +3	+ 7·7
1971	no large change	about −2	about −6 to −8	− 6·5
1972	little change, perhaps a rise	about −3	−7	−12·7
1973	+2 to +5	+2 to +5	+6	+ 7·3
1974	strong increase about +15	some +12 to +14	about +5	+11·9
1975	less than +5	−7 to −10	about −11 or −12	
1976	of the order of −5	−5 to − 8		



[1] The results of the CBI intentions inquiry have been moved forward one year for direct comparison with the percentage changes in fixed investment

20

Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

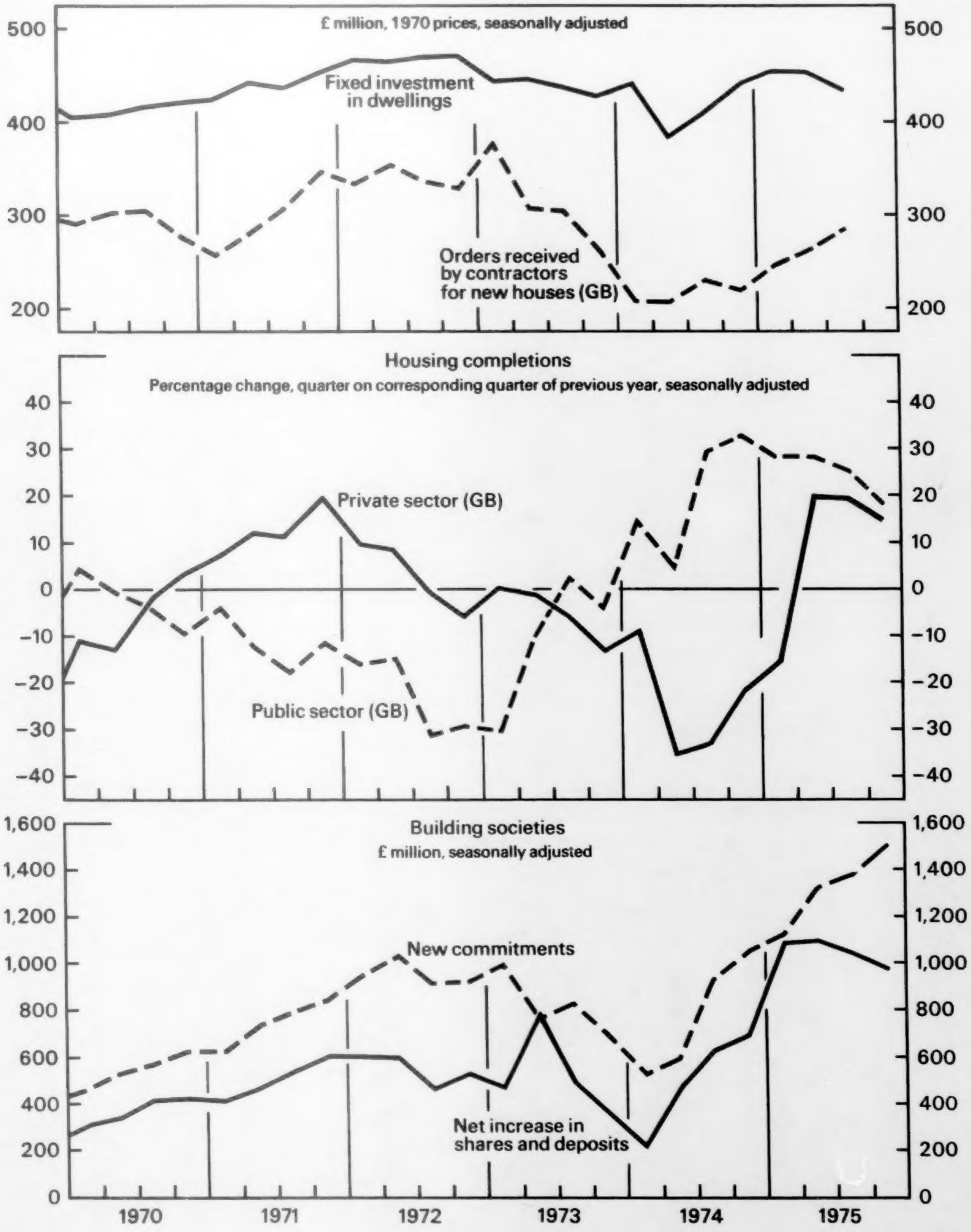
		Seasonally adjusted								Unadjusted
		£ million, 1970 prices		Thousands				£ million		1970=100
			Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB)[1]	Housing starts (GB)§		Housing completions (GB)§		Building Societies Association		
		Fixed invest-ment in dwellings		Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	New commit-ments for mortgages	Net increase in shares and deposits	Average price of new dwellings on mortgage[2]
1965		1,561	1,494·3	211·1	181·4	213·8	168·5	1,003	651	73·5
1966		1,604	1,381·2	193·4	185·9	205·4	180·1	1,223	724	78·6
1967		1,781	1,665·9	233·6	213·9	200·4	203·9	1,649	1,099	83·5
1968		1,866	1,435·7	200·1	194·3	222·0	191·7	1,480	767	87·7
1969		1,786	1,165·9	166·8	176·6	181·7	185·1	1,580	895	94·0
1970		1,643	1,171·6	165·1	153·8	170·3	180·1	2,188	1,490	100·0
1971		1,752	1,191·3	207·3	136·9	191·6	158·9	3,013	2,034	112·6
1972		1,871	1,351·3	227·4	123·0	196·3	122·8	3,802	2,193	144·3
1973		1,757	1,247·9	214·9	112·8	186·1	107·5	3,254	2,102	197·7
1974		1,673	866·1	105·0	146·8	139·6	128·6	3,115	1,993	221·0
1975				147·4[3]	172·8[3]	150·2[3]	159·6[3]	5,302	4 239	242·4
1970	*1*	403	289·9	35·1	35·8	42·2	45·4	460	301	97·3
	2	407	301·2	42·2	40·2	41·3	45·1	533	343	99·1
	3	414	303·2	44·4	39·9	44·1	46·5	569	420	101·5
	4	419	277·3	43·4	37·9	42·7	43·1	626	426	101·5
1971	*1*	423	257·1	47·0	36·2	45·2	43·4	628	415	106·5
	2	442	280·9	46·3	33·0	46·3	39·4	739	466	109·8
	3	436	306·4	53·8	33·1	49·1	38·1	798	546	115·0
	4	451	346·9	60·2	34·6	51·0	38·0	848	607	118·0
1972	*1*	468	333·6	52·4	35·4	49·4	36·4	947	603	125·3
	2	463	352·9	57·6	28·5	50·1	33·5	1,030	598	135·5
	3	469	337·3	57·6	28·4	48·9	26·1	909	466	154·0
	4	471	327·5	59·8	30·7	47·9	26·8	916	526	167·1
1973	*1*	445	375·2	63·5	31·2	49·5	25·4	991	464	184·9
	2	448	306·1	55·6	26·9	49·3	29·9	759	784	195·5
	3	437	303·5	52·8	27·2	45·8	26·6	816	498	203·3
	4	427	263·1	43·0	27·5	41·5	25·6	688	356	209·7
1974	*1*	442	207·7	34·1	35·7	44·8	29·0	533	218	216·8
	2	385	207·6	26·1	38·9	31·9	31·2	598	456	217·6
	3	408	230·0	22·5	36·7	30·5	34·5	931	634	222·8
	4	438	220·8	22·3	35·5	32·4	33·9	1,053	685	225·1
1975	*1*	452	248·9	34·4	43·6†	37·6†	37·2†	1,117	1,096	233·8
	2	451	263·4	36·4†	36·3	38·1	39·8	1,316	1,098	238·2
	3	435	285·0†	37·9	44·4	36·4	43·1	1,368	1,051	246·7
	4			37·2[3, 4]	48·6[3]	36·8[3, 4]	39·9[3]	1,501	994	249·8
1974	*O*	..	67·6	7·1	12·6	11·1	11·0	377	208	..
	N	..	71·6	7·7	11·8	11·0	11·5	332	234	..
	D	..	81·6	7·5	11·1	10·3	11·4	344	243	..
1975	*J*	..	67·0	10·4	15·3†	12·1†	11·5	373	306	..
	F	..	100·4	12·0	15·7	11·5	14·0†	378	357	..
	M	..	81·5	12·0	12·6	14·0	11·7	366	433	..
	A	..	94·8	11·8	10·5	11·7	13·2	455	451	..
	M	..	78·6	11·9	13·6	12·9	13·2	434	370	..
	J	..	90·0	12·7†	12·2	13·5	13·4	427	277	..
	J	..	95·1†	12·5	14·5	11·5	13·1	437	304	..
	A	..	80·3	13·2	14·6	13·1	14·1	422	381	..
	S	..	109·6	12·2	15·5	11·8	15·9	509	366	..
	O	..	101·9[3]	12·7	16·6	11·4	14·2	522	331	..
	N	..	90·3[3]	13·5[4]	17·0	13·4[4]	14·7	456	315	..
	D			11·0[3]	15·0[3]	12·0[3]	11·0[3]	523	348	..
1976	*J*							496	394	
	F									
	M									

---

[1] New orders from July 1974 include orders received from firms, mostly small, which have now been added to the statistical register.

[2] Mortgages with building societies by private owners. The index covers only dwellings on which building societies have advanced mortgages during the period. The cost of land is included. Figures relate to average for the quarter. [3] Provisional.

[4] Excludes an adjustment for under-reporting since April 1974 by one local authority.


£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
500
400
300
200
Fixed investment in dwellings
Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB)
Housing completions
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Private sector (GB)
Public sector (GB)
Building societies
£ million, seasonally adjusted
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
New commitments
Net increase in shares and deposits
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

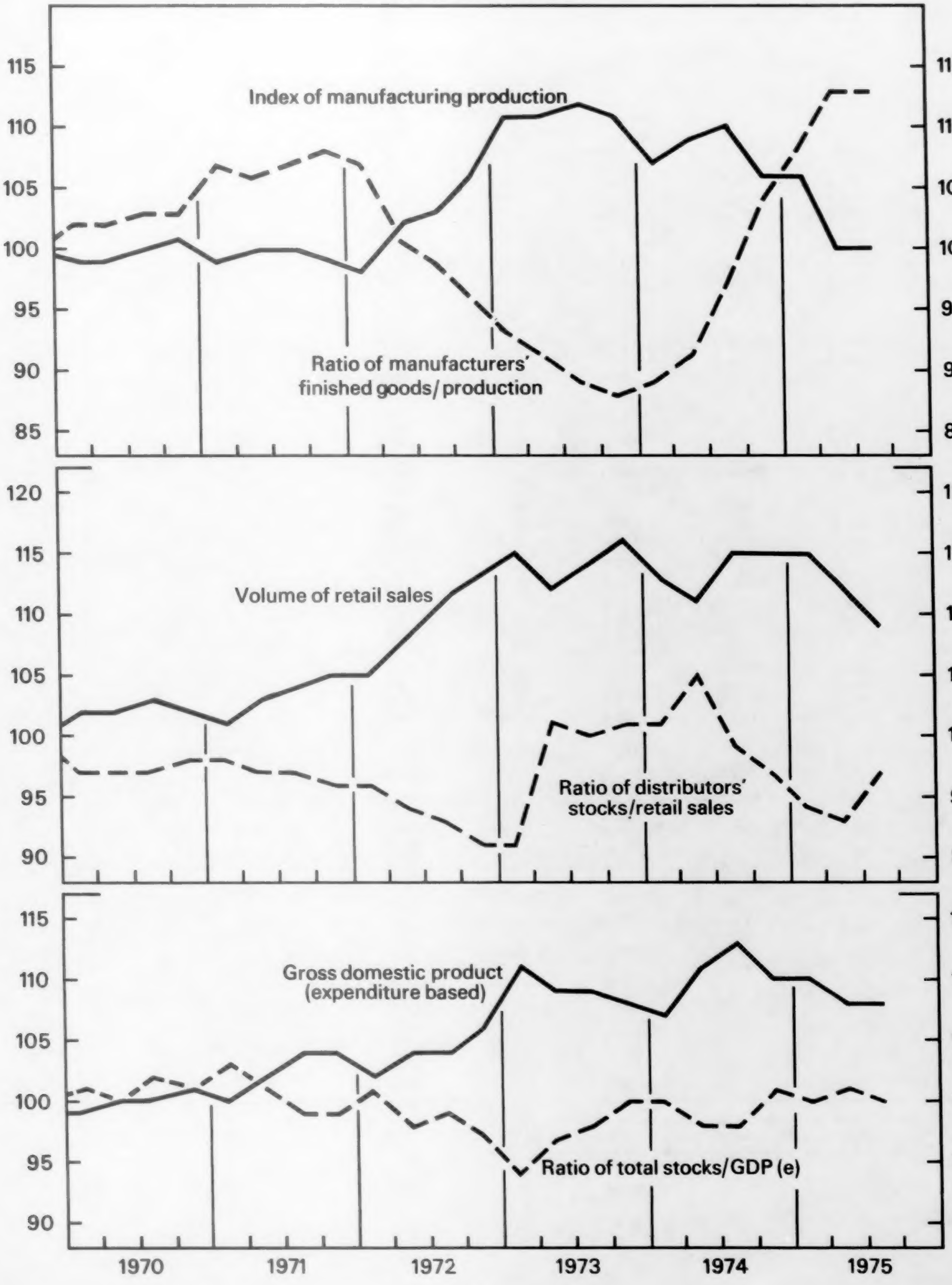
Stock changes

		Seasonally adjusted								
		£ million, 1970 prices								
			Manufacturing				Distribution			
		All industries §	Total §	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total	Retail	Wholesale	Other industries
Book values end-December 1974		18,612	10,755	3,925	4,104	2,726	3,729	1,811	1 918	4,128
1970	*1*	21	54	13	2	39	− 24	−29	5	− 9
	2	176	119	55	63	1	25	7	18	32
	3	165	70	35	12	23	16	—	16	79
	4	88	82	10	45	27	28	− 1	29	−22
1971	*1*	115	26	−23	−22	71	− 18	−32	14	107
	2	− 77	− 95	−48	−59	12	29	3	26	−11
	3	4	− 42	−40	− 8	6	17	8	9	29
	4	28	− 37	−35	− 9	7	20	17	3	45
1972	*1*	− 36	− 72	−20	3	− 55	1	−16	17	35
	2	4	− 81	−56	16	− 41	39	38	1	46
	3	8	− 35	7	−15	− 27	− 7	−13	6	50
	4	19	13	27	− 1	− 13	18	− 6	24	−12
1973	*1*	353	166	60	97	9	69	32	37	118
	2	274	88	68	52	− 32	167	163	4	19
	3	155	46	37	51	− 42	51	22	29	58
	4	178	96	78	46	− 28	57	25	32	25
1974	*1*	−174	− 31	49	−12	− 68	− 55	−73	18	−88
	2	274	191	57	28	106	54	11	43	29
	3	359	368	143	67	158	− 25	−28	3	16
	4	94	138	28	23	87	− 17	−34	17	−27
1975	*1*	−171	− 4	−132	9	119	− 88	−57	−31	−79
	2	−288	−112	− 54	−44	− 14	−106	−52	−54	−70
	3	−157	−211	−114	−80	− 17	35	60	−25	19
	4									

Stock ratios

		Seasonally adjusted					
		1970 prices: stocks level, end-Dec. 1969=100; retail sales and industrial production, 4th quarter 1969=100					
		Total stocks to gross domestic product (expenditure based)	Manufactured stocks to manufacturing production				Distributors' stocks to retail sales
			Total stocks	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	
1970	*1*	101	101	101	101	102	97
	2	100	102	102	102	102	97
	3	102	102	102	101	103	97
	4	101	102	102	102	103	98
1971	*1*	103	104	103	103	107	98
	2	101	102	101	101	106	97
	3	99	102	100	101	107	97
	4	99	103	100	101	108	96
1972	*1*	101	103	100	103	107	96
	2	98	98	95	99	101	94
	3	99	97	94	97	99	93
	4	97	94	92	94	96	91
1973	*1*	94	92	90	93	93	91
	2	97	93	92	95	91	101
	3	98	92	92	95	89	100
	4	100	93	94	96	88	101
1974	*1*	100	97	99	100	89	101
	2	98	96	98	98	91	105
	3	98	100	102	100	97	99
	4	101	105	106	104	104	97
1975	*1*	100	104	102	104	108	94
	2	101	109	107	108	113	93
	3	100	107	104	107	113	97
	4						

1970 prices, seasonally adjusted



24

Inland energy consumption

	Annual rates, seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected							
	Primary fuel input						Public supply	
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						Thousand million kilowatt hours	Thousand million therms
	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas[1]	Nuclear electricity[1]	Hydro electricity[1]	Electricity available(GB)[2]	Gas available(GB)[3]
1964	285·9	187·2	93·2	0·4	3·2	1·9	150·4	3·39
1965	294·4	182·7	102·1	1·3	6·0	2·3	164·3	3·73
1966	297·5	174·2	111·9	1·2	7·8	2·4	171·9	4·04
1967	298·0	164·5	119·8	2·1	8·9	2·7	177·8	4·37
1968	306·5	163·9	125·6	4·7	10·1	2·2	193·6	4·88
1969	316·1	159·8	134·6	9·2	10·5	2·0	200·5	5·40
1970	329·3	154·2	145·5	17·6	9·4	2·6	211·6	6·30
1971	327·7	139·4	148·4	28·4	9·7	1·8	215·9	8·25
1972	330·7	120·3	157·6	40·3	10·5	2·0	224·1	10·82
1973	346·6	131·5	159·7	43·5	9·9	2·0	241·0	12·04
1974	331·5	115·8	149·6	52·1	11·9	2·1	235·5	13·53
1975	321·6	121·0	133·3	54·5	10·8	2·0	234·2	13·81
1970 *1*	330·8	162·6	140·9	15·6	9·5	2·2	211·8	5·88
2	325·4	155·0	143·3	15·1	9·6	2·4	213·0	6·17
3	329·7	150·9	148·6	17·8	9·0	3·4	211·8	6·43
4	330·9	148·4	149·1	21·7	9·3	2·4	209·7	6·73
1971 *1*	332·3	146·3	149·7	25·0	9·0	2·3	211·8	7·33
2	325·8	140·0	148·1	26·8	9·4	1·5	212·6	8·01
3	321·5	134·8	144·6	30·3	10·4	1·4	217·4	8·52
4	331·4	136·3	151·3	31·6	10·2	2·0	221·8	9·15
1972 *1*	310·5	103·6	158·1	35·4	11·4	2·0	213·4	9·98
2	331·2	119·6	159·1	39·7	10·3	2·5	224·4	10·70
3	334·7	126·4	152·7	43·7	9·7	2·2	226·3	11·18
4	346·6	131·6	160·6	42·5	10·6	1·3	232·2	11·42
1973 *1*	340·0	132·7	158·0	40·7	10·7	1·9	243·2	11·51
2	345·1	132·8	161·0	40·1	9·2	2·0	241·3	11·69
3	349·4	129·6	164·3	43·3	10·0	2·2	241·3	12·19
4	347·7	130·7	155·6	49·9	9·7	1·8	238·3	12·79
1974 *1*	302·0	91·6	146·6	49·7	11·3	2·8	216·3	13·20
2	334·7	125·2	146·5	49·4	12·3	1·3	237·1	13·49
3	346·0	125·0	152·2	54·6	12·2	2·0	244·2	13·65
4	342·8	120·8	153·0	54·6	12·0	2·4	244·3	13·79
1975 *1*	323·6†	125·6†	131·6†	53·5†	10·6	2·3	236·2	13·73
2	323·0	121·6	137·7	52·3	10·0	1·4	237·3	13·72†
3	320·1	118·1	135·6	53·7	10·6	2·1†	234·7	13·84
4	319·6	118·8	128·2	58·6	11·9	2·1	228·5	13·94
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
1974 *1*	*−12·2*	*−30·9*	*− 7·2*	*+22·1*	*+ 5·6*	*+47·4*	*−11·1*	*+14·7*
2	*− 3·0*	*− 5·7*	*− 9·0*	*+23·2*	*+33·7*	*−35·0*	*− 1·7*	*+15·4*
3	*− 1·0*	*− 3·6*	*− 7·4*	*+26·1*	*+22·0*	*− 9·1*	*+ 1·2*	*+12·0*
4	*− 1·4*	*− 7·6*	*− 1·7*	*+ 9·4*	*+23·7*	*+33·3*	*+ 2·5*	*+ 7·8*
1975 *1*	*+ 7·2*	*+37·1†*	*−10·2†*	*+ 7·7†*	*− 6·2*	*−17·9*	*+ 9·2*	*+ 4·0*
2	*− 3·5*	*− 2·9*	*− 6·0*	*+ 5·9*	*−18·7*	*+ 7·7*	*+ 0·1*	*+ 1·7†*
3	*− 7·5*	*− 5·5*	*−10·9*	*− 1·7*	*−13·1*	*+ 5·0†*	*− 3·9*	*+ 1·4*
4	*− 6·8*	*− 1·7*	*−16·2*	*+ 7·3*	*− 0·8*	*−12·5*	*− 6·5*	*+ 1·1*

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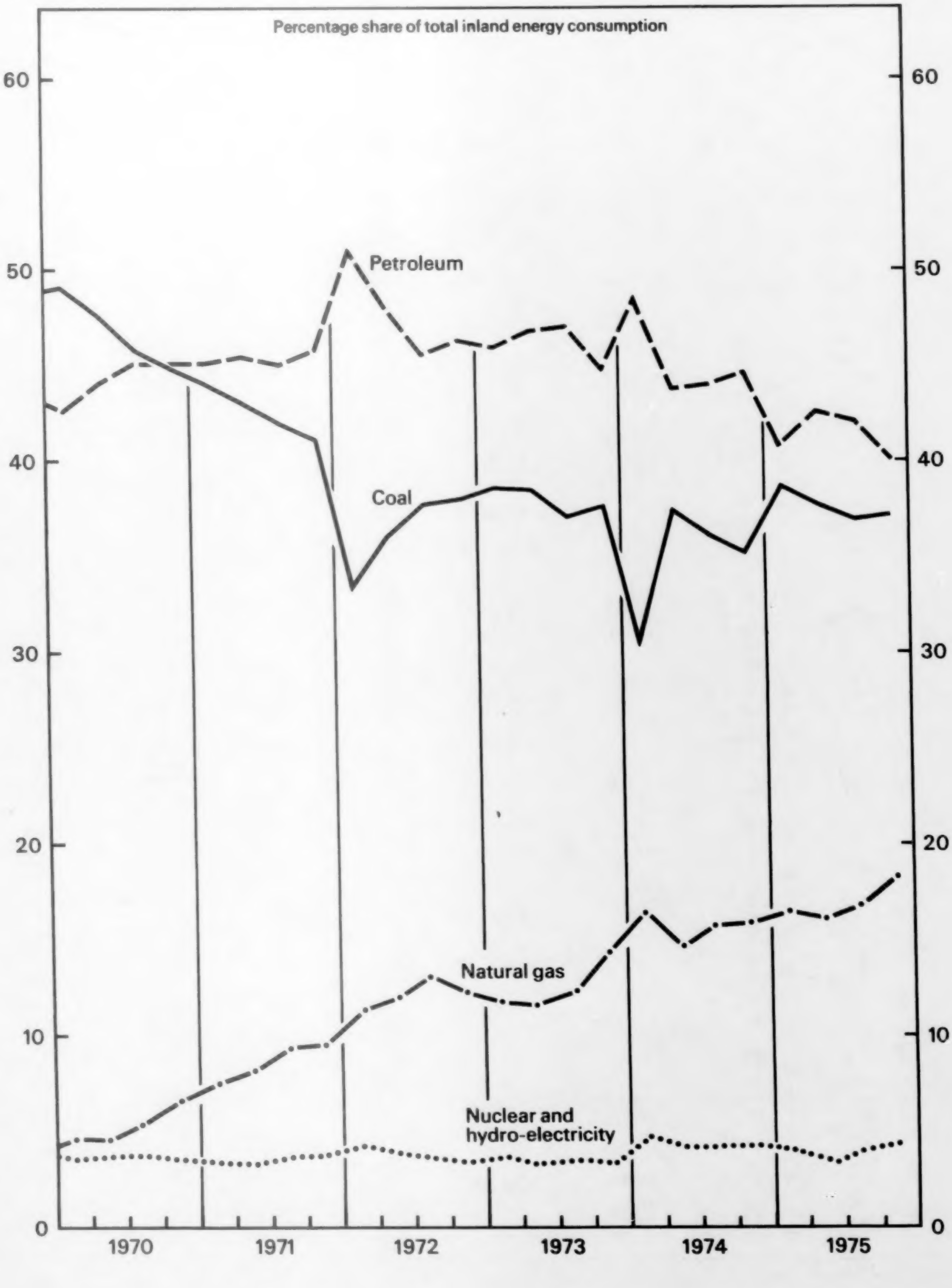
[1] Natural gas, nuclear and hydro electricity are not temperature corrected.

[2] The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 2% to the total.

[3] The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 0·3% to the total.


Percentage share of total inland energy consumption
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Petroleum
Coal
Natural gas
Nuclear and
hydro-electricity
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

26

Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted

1970=100

		By industry				By market sector¹		
	All industries covered §	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing §	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Consumer goods industries	Investment goods industries	Intermediate goods industries
1970 weights	*1,000*	*37*	*745*	*146*	*72*	*249*	*239*	*362*
1965	89·1	122·3	87·6	95·1	79·9	. .	. .	. .
1966	90·6	115·3	89·2	96·7	83·0	. .	. .	. .
1967	91·7	114·5	89·8	100·4	86·0	. .	. .	. .
1968	97·3	111·4	95·9	103·4	91·6	95·5	94·7	97·7
1969	99·8	104·9	99·4	102·0	96·2	98·3	99·7	100·0
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	100·5	99·7	99·7	102·9	103·9	102·6	98·7	99·2
1972	102·6	84·0	102·4	104·5	111·2	109·9	96·3	101·0
1973	110·3	93·6	110·9	107·6	118·1	119·0	104·0	109·7
1974	106·3	82·1	107·8	98·4	119·7	116·6	102·3	105·2
1975	101·5	90·1	101·7		119·2	111·9	100·4	97·9
1970 *1*	99·4	103·0	99·2	98·5	100·5	98·5	99·3	100·5
2	99·6	102·7	99·4	99·9	99·1	99·5	98·8	100·0
3	100·5	100·7	100·5	100·5	100·1	99·8	101·2	100·2
4	100·6	93·5	100·8	101·1	100·2	102·2	100·6	99·2
1971 *1*	100·0	102·7	99·4	102·8	99·7	99·9	99·0	99·9
2	101·0	103·2	100·3	103·3	102·7	102·3	100·7	99·4
3	100·7	101·6	100·1	101·1	105·3	103·6	99·3	99·1
4	100·1	91·2	99·0	104·4	107·8	104·7	95·6	98·4
1972 *1*	97·6	45·4	97·9	105·6	104·0	105·3	93·9	91·6
2	103·0	96·7	101·9	105·7	112·4	108·5	96·0	102·7
3	103·9	96·0	103·2	104·1	114·8	111·2	96·7	103·3
4	106·0	97·9	106·4	102·5	113·5	114·7	98·5	106·6
1973 *1*	110·5	99·2	110·6	110·1	116·1	117·7	103·6	110·4
2	110·0	96·4	110·5	106·0	119·2	118·9	103·1	110·0
3	110·8	94·5	111·6	107·8	117·5	119·7	105·0	109·7
4	110·0	84·4	111·1	106·3	119·7	119·6	104·4	108·9
1974 *1*	104·4	56·8	106·5	102·3	111·9	116·4	99·1	100·5
2	107·9	89·5	109·4	99·4	119·2	118·5	102·6	107·6
3	108·3	90·8	109·6	98·4	123·8	117·2	105·0	108·5
4	104·8	91·1	105·7	93·7	124·1	114·5	102·6	104·0
1975 *1*	104·8	90·9	106·1	93·9	119·8	116·4	103·7	101·9
2	100·2	88·2	100·4	93·0	119·3	110·3	101·0	95·7
3	100·0	87·9	100·1	95·1	114·9	111·3	99·4	94·5
4	101·2	93·2	100·7		122·5	110·2	98·5	99·3
1974 *J*	108·9	92	110·2	. .	125	118	105	109
A	108·9	91	110·6	. .	121	118	105	109
S	107·2	90	108·1	. .	125	115	105	107
O	105·7	91	106·3	. .	132	115	102	106
N	105·5	91	106·7	. .	124	116	103	105
D	103·0	91	104·1	. .	116	113	102	101
1975 *J*	105·5	89	107·7	. .	114	119	105	102
F	105·2	91	106·9	. .	118	117	104	103
M	103·6	93	103·8	. .	127	113	103	101
A	101·5	91	101·7	. .	122	111	102	98
M	99·4	88	99·4	. .	118	109	100	95
J	99·7	86	100·0	. .	117	111	101	94
J	100·6	87	100·9	. .	116	111	101	95
A	98·8	88	98·9	. .	112	110	99	93
S	100·5	88	100·5	. .	117	112	98	96
O	101·5†	92	101·2†	. .	122	111†	98†	99
N	101·5	94	101·1	. .	122	110	99	100†
D	100·6	93	99·8	. .	123	109	98	99

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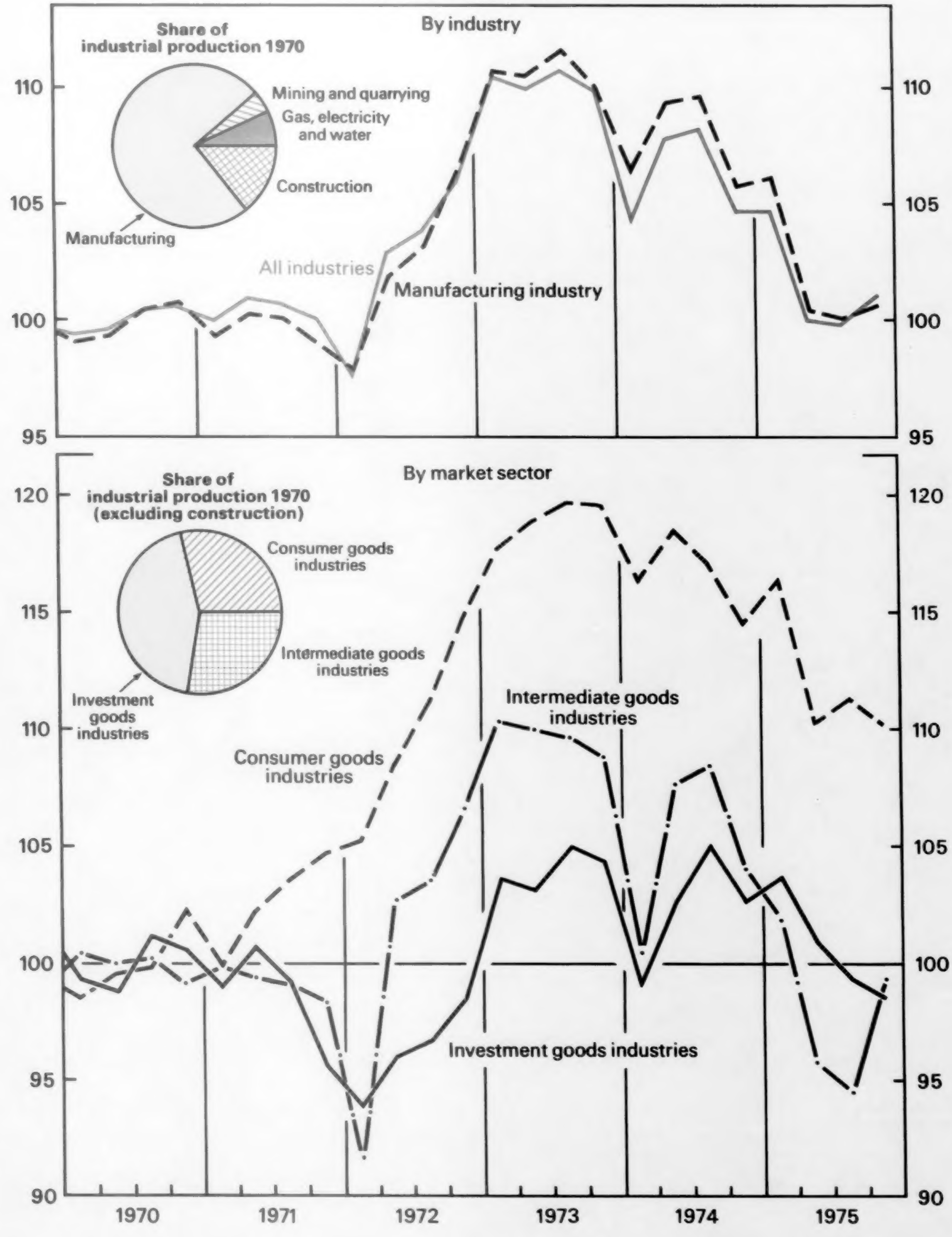
[1] All industries other than construction.

1970=100, seasonally adjusted



28

Index numbers of output

	Seasonally adjusted					
	1970=100					
	Gross domestic product[1,2] §	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industrial production§	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Other services
1970 weights	*1,000*	*30*	*439*	*84*	*104*	*343*
1965	89·3	91	89·1	85	91	90
1966	90·9	91	90·6	88	92	92
1967	92·5	94	91·7	89	94	95
1968	96·5	94	97·3	92	97	97
1969	98·3	95	99·8	96	98	98
1970	100·0	100	100·0	100	100	100
1971	101·6	106	100·5	101	101	103
1972	104·5	108	102·6	106	107	106
1973	110·5	111	110·3	114	114	109
1974	109·6	116	106·3	114	113	111
1975			101·5			
1970 *1*	99·2	97	99·4	99	99	99
2	99·7	99	99·6	100	100	99
3	100·5	102	100·5	100	100	100
4	100·6	103	100·6	101	100	101
1971 *1*	100·3	102	100·0	98	99	101
2	101·5	105	101·0	101	101	103
3	102·0	108	100·7	102	102	104
4	102·4	108	100·1	103	103	105
1972 *1*	101·4	109	97·6	102	104	105
2	104·6	108	103·0	105	106	106
3	105·2	108	103·9	106	108	106
4	107·0	108	106·0	108	110	107
1973 *1*	110·8	109	110·5	112	115	109
2	109·9	110	110·0	113	112	109
3	110·8	112	110·8	114	114	109
4	110·6	113	110·0	115	114	110
1974 *1*	107·5	115	104·4	111	113	110
2	110·0	116	107·9	114	110	111
3	111·2	116	108·3	116	115	111
4	109·7	118	104·8	116	114	112
1975 *1*	110·0	115	104·8	117	113	113
2	107·2	115	100·2	113	111	113
3	106·6	115	100·0	113	108	114
4			101·2			
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
1973 *1*	*+9·3*	*+0·8*	*+13·2*	*+9·4*	*+10·4*	*+3·8*
2	*+5·1*	*+1·2*	*+ 6·8*	*+7·7*	*+ 5·5*	*+2·3*
3	*+5·3*	*+3·1*	*+ 6·6*	*+7·7*	*+ 5·7*	*+2·9*
4	*+3·4*	*+3·9*	*+ 3·8*	*+6·2*	*+ 3·5*	*+2·1*
1974 *1*	*−2·9*	*+5·1*	*− 5·5*	*−0·5*	*− 2·1*	*+0·6*
2	*+0·1*	*+5·6*	*− 1·9*	*+0·9*	*− 1·7*	*+1·9*
3	*+0·4*	*+3·9*	*− 2·3*	*+1·8*	*+ 0·3*	*+1·8*
4	*−0·8*	*+4·5*	*− 4·7*	*+0·5*	*− 0·6*	*+2·4*
1975 *1*	*+2·3*	—	*+ 0·4*	*+4·9*	*+ 0·7*	*+3·0*
2	*−2·6*	*−0·5*	*− 7·1*	*−0·8*	*+ 0·7*	*+2·4*
3	*−4·1*	*−1·0*	*− 7·7*	*−2·8*	*− 5·9*	*+1·9*
4			*− 3·4*			

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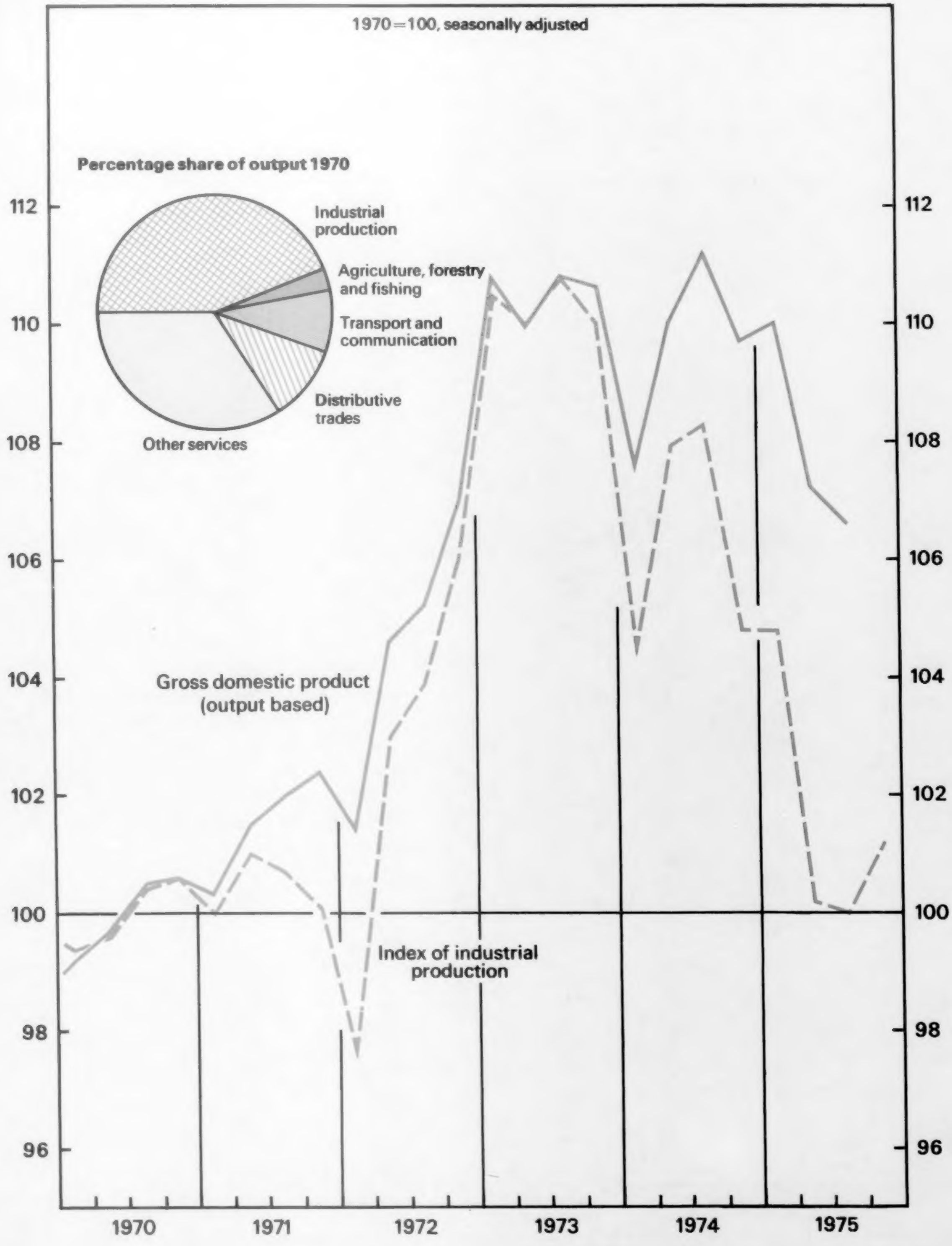
[1] Based on output data.

[2] As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index is still shown unadjusted for this effect.


1970=100, seasonally adjusted
Percentage share of output 1970
Industrial production
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Transport and communication
Distributive trades
Other services
Gross domestic product (output based)
Index of industrial production
112
110
108
106
104
102
100
98
96
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

30

Engineering and construction: output and orders

		Seasonally adjusted volume index numbers								
		Engineering industries[1]							Construction (GB)	
		Total			Home market		Export			
		Sales	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Output[2]	Orders received[3]
		1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	1970=100	1970=100
1964		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87·1	113·5
1965		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92·0	107·4
1966		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93·7	102·4
1967		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·1	118·1
1968		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102·3	108·7
1969		97	101	100	102	99	100	102	101·9	102·6
1970		100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100·0	100·0
1971		101	93	97	95	98	89	93	102·7	107·3
1972		101	99	103	103	108	90	91	104·5	113·6
1973		113	133	134	134	136	131	131	107·8	108·9
1974		111	128	109	123	105	139	118	98·7	81·0
1970	*1*	99	103	103	103	101	104	107	97·6	101·1
	2	99	103	99	102	98	104	101	99·7	103·4
	3	102	102	98	101	99	103	97	101·8	100·5
	4	100	100	97	100	98	100	95	100·9	95·1
1971	*1*	100	98	95	98	95	99	95	101·7	102·6
	2	101	94	92	94	92	94	91	102·7	107·5
	3	103	94	100	94	101	92	98	102·2	106·9
	4	100	93	99	95	104	89	88	104·4	112·2
1972	*1*	99	97	100	100	106	91	85	105·5	111·0
	2	101	96	100	100	104	90	92	105·9	118·4
	3	102	96	101	100	108	89	84	104·1	105·0
	4	104	99	111	103	114	90	103	102·6	120·1
1973	*1*	112	106	128	111	133	96	116	110·3	118·3
	2	112	113	131	118	134	104	122	106·9	108·6
	3	113	125	144	128	145	118	141	107·6	112·6
	4	114	133	135	134	131	131	144	106·6	96·0
1974	*1*	108	136	117	133	109	142	135	102·2	75·2
	2	112	138	117	133	112	148	128	100·3	74·6
	3	114	134	106	130	106	144	105	98·5	88·7
	4	112	128	97	123	94	139	104	94·0	85·6
1975	*1*	112	119	89	114	89†	128	89	93·6	75·4
	2	108†	113	94	108	92	123	101	93·5	76·3
	3	107	106	90	100	86	118	101†	94·8[4]	86·6†
	4									
1974	*J*	114	136	103	131	99	148	114	..	95·8
	A	114	135	106	130	105	146	106	..	92·0
	S	113	134	108	130	113	144	96	..	78·3
	O	113	133	102	128	99	142	110	..	79·3
	N	112	131	94	126	95	140	94	..	82·4
	D	112	128	94	123	88	139	108	..	95·0
1975	*J*	114	124	86	119	85	135	88	..	68·2
	F	113	122	97	117	98	132	95	..	84·4
	M	110	119	85	114	85	128	85	..	73·5
	A	112	116	94	112†	94	126	95	..	81·3
	M	107	115	100	110	94	126	114†	..	65·9
	J	106	113	88	108	86	123	94	..	81·6
	J	109	109	84	104	78†	121	99	..	96·9†
	A	102	108	93	102	84	121	112	..	80·9
	S	109†	106	95†	100	96	118	91	..	82·0
	O	108	103	85	97	81	116†	95	..	90·2[4]
	N	103	100	83	94	82	113	85	..	72·6[4]
	D									

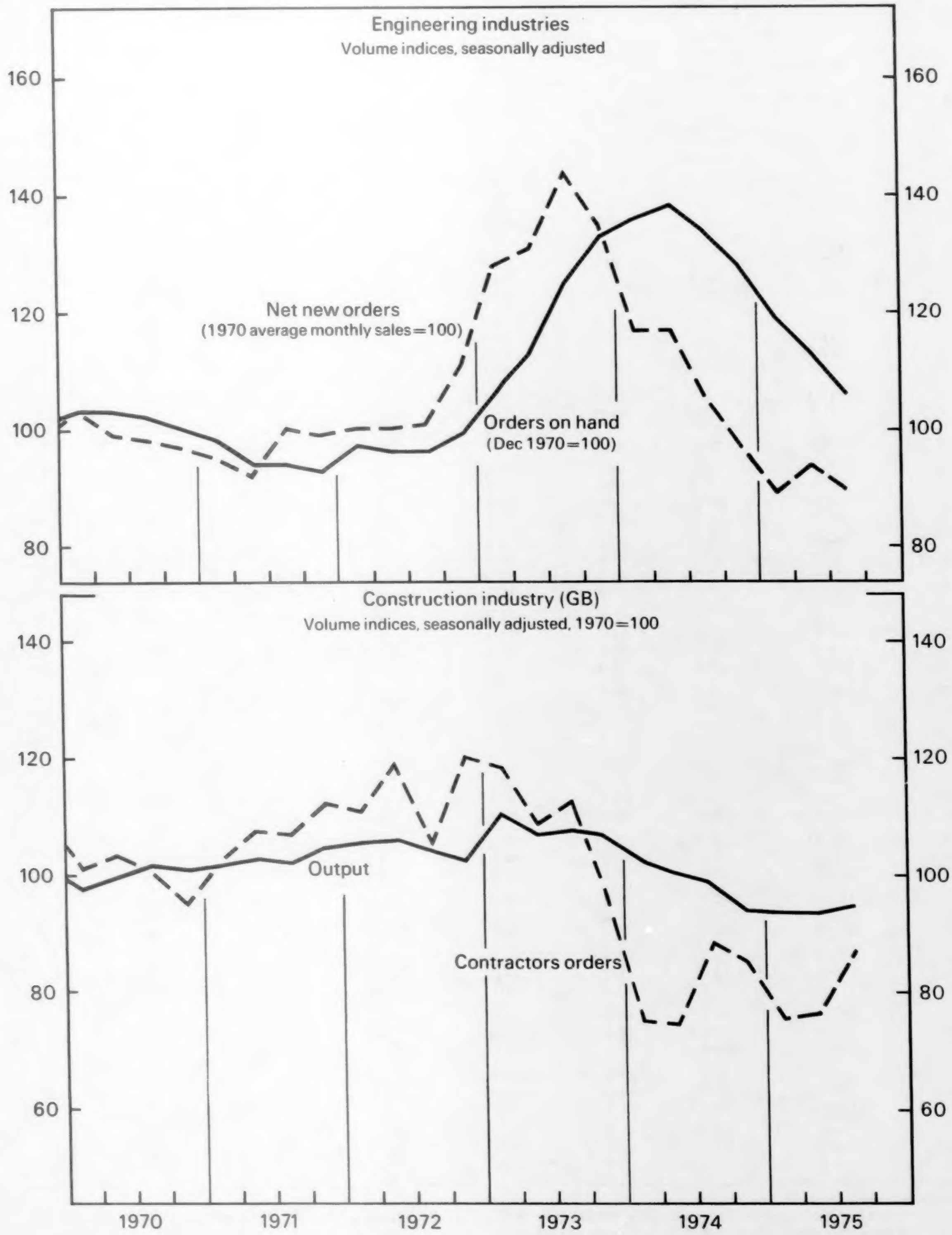
---

[1] Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX).

[2] This index is based on an output series which includes repair and maintenance, estimates of unrecorded output by small firms and self-employed workers, and output by the direct labour departments of the public sector.

[3] New orders from July 1974 include orders received by firms, mostly small, which have now been added to the statistical register. An allowance has been made in the index calculation for this small element of discontinuity.

[4] Provisional.


Engineering industries
Volume indices, seasonally adjusted
Net new orders
(1970 average monthly sales=100)
Orders on hand
(Dec 1970=100)
160
140
120
100
80
Construction industry (GB)
Volume indices, seasonally adjusted, 1970=100
Output
Contractors orders
140
120
100
80
60
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Motor vehicle production and steel production and consumption

	Seasonally adjusted[1]							
	Thousands						Thousand tonnes	
	Passenger cars§			Commercial vehicles§				
	Total	*Percentage change on year earlier*[2]	*of which:* For export	Total	*Percentage change on year earlier*[2]	*of which:* For export	Crude steel production	Finished steel consumption
1965	143·5	*− 7·8*	54·4	37·9	*− 2·0*	14·5	27,440	16,893
1966	133·6	*− 6·9*	52·1	36·6	*− 3·6*	14·8	24,706	16,466
1967	129·3	*− 3·2*	47·0	32·1	*−12·2*	11·6	24,279	15,840
1968	151·3	*+17·1*	66·9	34·1	*+ 6·3*	12·5	26,277	16,835
1969	143·1	*− 7·2*	68·7	38·8	*+11·7*	16·1	26,846	17,782
1970	136·7	*− 4·4*	60·2	38·1	*+ 0·1*	15·8	27,780[3]	17,637[3]
1971	145·2	*+ 6·2*	59·5	38·0	*− 0·3*	15·7	24,174	16,722
1972	160·1	*+10·3*	51·1	34·0	*−10·6*	11·3	25,321	16,750
1973	145·6	*− 9·1*	50·4	34·7	*+ 2·1*	13·3	26,649	18,445
1974	127·8	*−12·2*	49·7	33·5	*− 3·4*	14·2	22,426	17,548
1975	105·6	*−17·4*	44·3	31·7	*− 5·4*	15·5	19,822[3]	15,408[5]
1970 *1*	143·3†	*− 1·6*	64·7†	39·4†	*− 1·3†*	16·1†	6,910	4,514
2	141·2	*− 5·8†*	60·8	39·5	*+ 1·6*	16·0	6,949	4,364
3	116·9	*−22·1*	50·8	31·3	*−23·2*	13·1	6,882[4]	4,463[4]
4	145·6	*+13·3*	64·7	42·3	*+18·4*	18·3	7,090	4,296
1971 *1*	139·6	*− 2·6*	64·6	37·0	*− 6·1*	16·5	6,325	4,520
2	145·7	*+ 3·2*	63·1	40·4	*+ 2·1*	16·5	5,975	4,158
3	147·6	*+26·3*	58·7	39·1	*+25·1*	16·1	6,411	4,067
4	147·8	*+ 1·5*	51·9	35·6	*−15·9*	13·5	5,561	3,977
1972 *1*	155·4	*+11·3*	53·6	32·4	*−12·6*	11·0	5,228	3,933
2	160·7	*+10·3*	51·4	34·1	*−15·5*	12·0	6.519	4,043
3	160·9	*+ 9·0*	48·5	32·2	*−17·5*	10·6	6,732	4,275
4	163·4	*+10·6*	51·0	37·3	*+ 4·8*	11·6	6,875	4,499
1973 *1*	153·8	*− 1·0*	50·8	35·8	*+10·6*	12·7	6,671	4,667
2	140·9	*−12·3*	47·7	33·6	*− 1·5*	12·1	6,415	4,368
3	144·0	*−10·5*	49·9	35·8	*+10·9*	13·9	6,954	4,599
4	143·8	*−12·0*	53·3	33·7	*− 9·6*	14·3	6,649	4,811
1974 *1*	125·2	*−18·6*	48·4	29·9	*−16·4*	12·7	5,234	4,357
2	139·0	*− 1·4*	50·3	33·8	*+ 0·6*	14·0	5,804	4,560
3	125·9	*−12·6*	49·8	35·7	*− 0·1*	15·4	5,782	4,252
4	121·4	*−15·6*	50·2	34·7	*+ 3·1*	14·7	5,625	4,379
1975 *1*	126·0	*+ 1·0*	45·8	36·9	*+23·4*	16·5	6,146	5,261
2	90·9	*−34·6*	43·5	30·2	*−10·5*	14·6	4,700	3,689
3	106·9	*−15·1*	47·2	30·3	*−15·2*	14·9	4,246[4]	3,712[4]
4	98·8	*−18·6*	40·9	29·4	*−15·3*	16·1	4,761	3,746[5]
1974 *J*	137·8†	*− 8·1†*	55·5†	36·5†	*− 3·5†*	15·7	2,310[6]	. .
A	139·5	*− 5·9*	55·9	36·6	*+ 8·6*	15·5	1,747	. .
S	100·3	*−25·0*	38·1	34·0	*− 4·8*	14·9	1,735	. .
O	118·1	*−22·1*	48·8	33·4	*−11·4*	13·9	2,141[6]	. .
N	127·7	*−10·3*	52·8	36·9	*+25·0*	15·9	1,711	. .
D	118·3	*−13·9*	49·0	34·0	*− 0·1*	14·3	1,780	. .
1975 *J*	124·4	*+26·1*	48·1	38·1	*+47·2*	17·6	2,295[6]	. .
F	142·1	*+ 3·0*	45·2	38·6	*+26·3*	17·0	1,939	. .
M	111·6	*−19·7*	43·9	34·1	*+ 2·3*	15·0	1,908	. .
A	113·5	*−11·6*	49·0	33·1	*− 4·2*	15·3	2,029[6]	. .
M	68·3	*−54·5*	34·0	30·0	*−11·6*	14·4	1,320	. .
J	90·8	*−34·3*	47·6	27·7	*−16·0*	14·1	1,344	. .
J	104·0	*−24·5*	47·6	30·0	*−17·8*	15·0	1,518[6]	. .
A	96·1	*−31·1*	45·8	29·7	*−18·9*	15·3	1,335	. .
S	120·5	*+20·1*	48·3	31·1	*− 8·5*	14·5	1,721[6]	. .
O	92·8	*−21·4*	35·7	29·6	*−11·2*	15·7	1,508	. .
N	100·7	*−21·1*	43·1	29·2	*−20·7*	16·1	1,522	. .
D	102·9	*−13·0*	43·8	29·5	*−13·3*	16·5	1,673[6]	. .

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[1] Monthly averages or standardised calendar months.

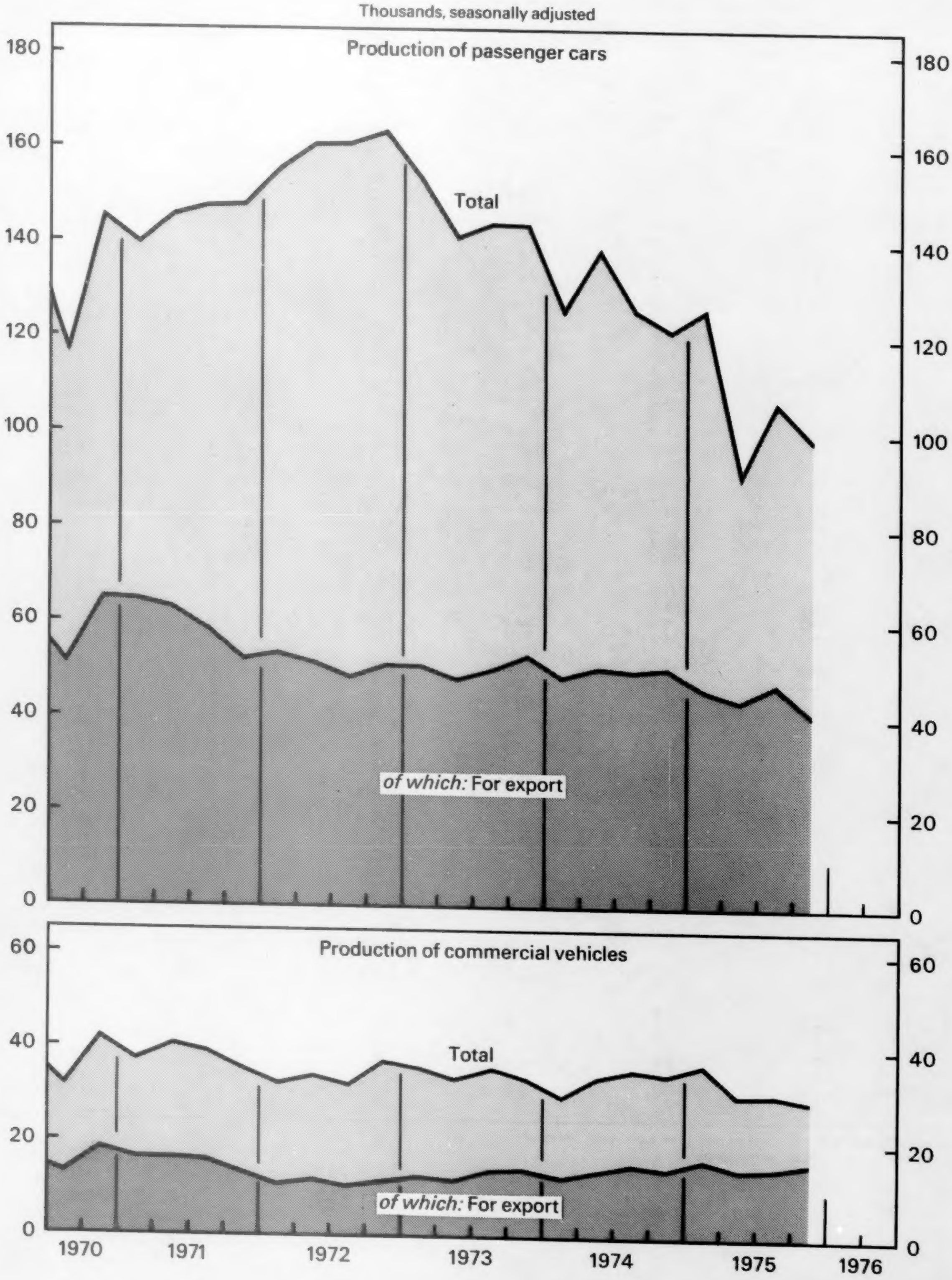
[2] To take account of the occurrence of 53-week years in 1964 and 1969, the average weekly number of vehicles produced in each year has been used to calculate the percentage changes shown for the annual figures.

[3] 53-week period; reduced to 52-week basis for comparison purposes.

[4] 14-week period; reduced to 13-week basis for comparison purposes.

[5] Provisional.

[6] Five-week periods.


Thousands, seasonally adjusted
Production of passenger cars
Total
of which: For export
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Production of commercial vehicles
Total
of which: For export
60
40
20
0
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976

34

Output per person employed

Seasonally adjusted

1970=100

	Total employed labour force	Employment		Output per person employed[1]		
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries
1965	102·0	105·9	102·6	87·5	84·1	85·4
1966	102·3	105·6	102·6	88·8	85·8	86·9
1967	100·9	102·8	99·8	91·7	89·2	90·0
1968	100·5	101·4	99·0	96·0	96·0	96·9
1969	100·5	101·5	100·3	97·8	98·3	99·1
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	98·3	96·9	96·8	103·4	103·7	103·0
1972	99·1	94·6	93·7	105·4	108·5	109·3
1973	101·1	95·8	94·2	109·3	115·1	117·7
1974	101·5	95·5	94·5	108·0	111·3	114·1
1975						
1969 *3*	100·5	101·4	100·4	98·1	98·7	99·5
4	100·3	101·2	100·6	98·3	98·6	99·1
1970 *1*	100·4	100·7	100·4	98·8	98·7	98·8
2	100·0	100·3	100·3	99·7	99·3	99·1
3	99·9	99·8	99·9	100·6	100·7	100·6
4	99·7	99·2	99·4	100·9	101·4	101·4
1971 *1*	98·6	98·7	98·9	101·7	101·3	100·5
2	98·6	97·3	97·3	102·9	103·8	103·1
3	98·0	96·3	96·2	104·1	104·6	104·1
4	97·9	95·3	94·9	104·6	105·0	104·3
1972 *1*	98·5	94·6	94·0	102·9	103·2	104·1
2	98·6	94·5	93·7	106·1	109·0	108·8
3	99·2	94·4	93·5	106·0	110·1	110·4
4	99·8	94·7	93·4	107·2	111·9	113·9
1973 *1*	100·9	95·4	93·8	109·8	115·8†	117·9
2	100·9	95·7	94·1	108·9	114·9	117·4
3	101·3	95·9	94·2	109·4	115·5	118·5
4	101·4	96·0	94·5	109·1	114·6	117·6
1974 *1*	101·0	95·8	94·4	106·4	109·0	112·8
2	101·4	95·7	94·7	108·5	112·7	115·5
3	101·9[2]	95·6[2]	94·7[2]	109·1[2]	113·3[2]	115·7[2]
4	101·6	95·0	94·1	108·0	110·3	112·3
1975 *1*	100·7	94·1	93·1	109·2	111·4	114·0
2	100·8	92·9	91·4	106·3	107·9	109·8
3	100·8	91·5	89·7	105·8	109·3	111·6
4						
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
1973 *3*	*+2·1*	*+1·6*	*+0·7*	*+3·1*	*+ 4·9*	*+ 7·3*
4	*+1·6*	*+1·4*	*+1·2*	*+1·8*	*+ 2·4*	*+ 3·2*
1974 *1*	*+0·1*	*+0·4*	*+0·6*	*−3·0*	*− 5·9†*	*− 4·3*
2	*+0·4*	—	*+0·6*	*−0·3*	*− 1·9*	*− 1·6*
3	*+0·6*	*−0·3*	*+0·5*	*−0·2*	*− 1·9*	*− 2·4*
4	*+0·2*	*−1·0*	*−0·4*	*−1·0*	*− 3·8*	*− 4·5*
1975 *1*	*−0·2*	*−1·8*	*−1·4*	*+2·5*	*+ 2·2*	*+ 1·1*
2	*−0·6*	*−2·9*	*−3·5*	*−2·0*	*− 4·3*	*− 4·9*
3	*−1·1*	*−4·3*	*−5·3*	*−3·1*	*− 3·5*	*− 3·5*
4						

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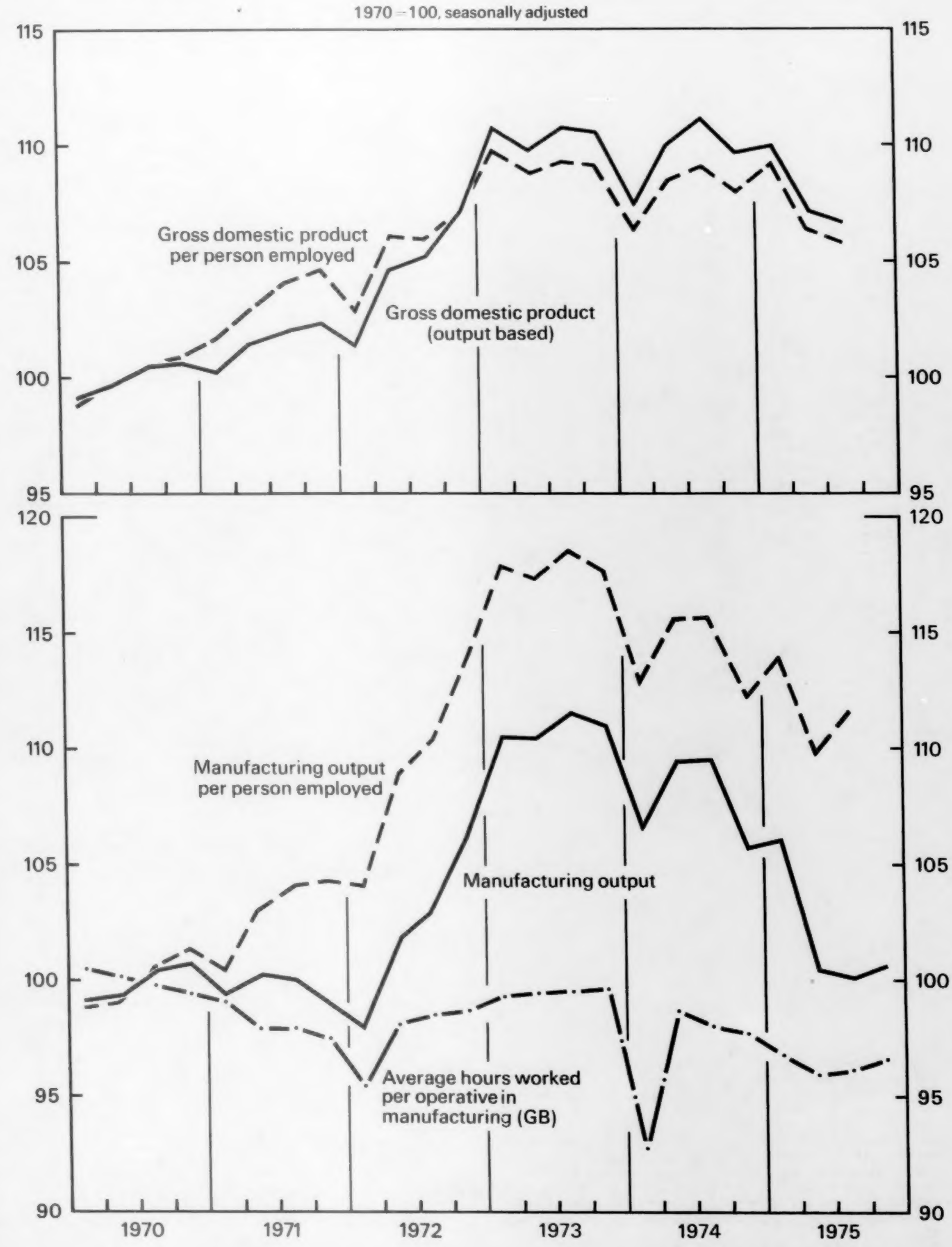
[1] The ratios do not take into account part-time working or hours of work.

[2] Figures after June 1974 are provisional.


1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted
115
110
105
100
95
Gross domestic product per person employed
Gross domestic product (output based)
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
Manufacturing output per person employed
Manufacturing output
Average hours worked per operative in manufacturing (GB)
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

36

National employment and unemployment

		United Kingdom						Great Britain				
		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
		Thousands				Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students§		Employees employed in manufacturing industries[1]	Average hours worked per operative in manufacturing[2]	Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students§		Vacancies notified to employment offices§
		Employees in employment[1]	Total employed labour force[1]	Unemployed	Working population[1]	Thousands	Percentage rate[3]	1970 = 100	1970 = 100	Thousands	Percentage rate[3]	Thousands
1965		23,080	25,205	299	25,504	338·2	1·4	102·8	102·5	308·4	1·3	265·1
1966		23,253	25,357	281	25,638	353·3	1·5	103·1	100·8	323·4	1·4	254·8
1967		22,808	25,001	503	25,504	547·2	2·3	99·9	100·1	509·8	2·2	174·0
1968		22,650	24,845	542	25,387	574·4	2·4	99·0	100·9	538·4	2·3	188·0
1969		22,619	24,875	518	25,393	566·3	2·4	100·3	101·0	530·7	2·3	199·6
1970		22,471	24,738	555	25,293	602·0	2·6	100·2	100·0	567·8	2·5	185·8
1971		22,122	24,400	724	25,124	775·8	3·4	96·8	98·0	737·0	3·3	129·0
1972		22,120	24,428	806	25,234	855·0	3·7	93·4	97·6	816·0	3·6	145·3
1973		22,662	25,002	576	25,578	611·0	2·6	94·1	99·5	580·7	2·6	303·9
1974		22,790	25,112	543	25,655	600·1[4]	2·6[4]	94·5[5]	96·8	571·7[4]	2·5[4]	297·7[4]
1975						929·0	4·0		96·4	890·4	3·9	145·2[6]
1970	*1*	22,482	24,747	637	25,384	586·9	2·5	100·5	100·5	553·1	2·4	194·2
	2	22,471	24,738	555	25,293	597·8	2·5	100·2	100·2	564·4	2·5	189·1
	3	22,482	24,752	616	25,368	606·8	2·6	99·7	99·8	572·2	2·5	185·1
	4	22,404	24,679	641	25,320	617·5	2·6	99·2	99·4	582·7	2·5	174·3
1971	*1*	22,050	24,327	738	25,065	668·5	2·9	98·6	99·1	632·1	2·8	149·9
	2	22,122	24,400	724	25,124	750·3	3·3	96·8	97·9	712·5	3·2	127·2
	3	21,985	24,271	855	25,126	813·1	3·6	95·7	97·9	773·2	3·5	120·4
	4	21,948	24,244	911	25,155	871·6	3·8	94·4	97·5	830·2	3·7	118·6
1972	*1*	22,030	24,331	967	25,298	910·1	4·0	93·6	95·4	869·1	3·9	124·2
	2	22,120	24,428	806	25,234	879·0	3·8	93·4	98·1	838·1	3·7	133·4
	3	22,253	24,574	891	25,465	841·0	3·7	93·3	98·5	802·6	3·6	147·1
	4	22,387	24,717	782	25,499	789·4	3·4	93·2	98·7	753·6	3·4	176·2
1973	*1*	22,583	24,919	717	25,636	702·5	3·0	93·9	99·3	669·0	2·9	229·4
	2	22,662	25,002	576	25,578	636·2	2·7	94·1	99·4	604·7	2·7	290·4
	3	22,752	25,089	578	25,667	584·4	2·5	94·0	99·5	555·0	2·4	334·0
	4	22,773	25,106	514	25,620	520·7	2·2	94·7	99·6	493·8	2·2	361·4
1974	*1*	22,617	24,944	618	25,562	572·9	2·5	94·2	92·8	545·5	2·4	286·3
	2	22,790	25,112	543	25,655	579·4	2·5	94·5	98·7	552·2	2·4	310·7
	3					621·2	2·7	94·4[5]	98·0	592·2	2·6	306·1
	4					..[7]	..[7]	93·6	97·7	..[7]	..[7]	..[7]
1975	*1*					733·3	3·1	92·4	96·8	701·3	3·1	..[7]
	2					849·7	3·6	90·5	95·9	813·4	3·6	156·7
	3					1,008·5	4·3	89·2	96·1	967·4	4·2	132·5
	4					1,125·7	4·8	88·3	96·6	1,080·1	4·7	117·0
1975	*J*[8]	..	..	..	..	709·0	3·0	93·4[5]	97·4	678·0	3·0	..[7]
	F	..	..	..	..	736·7	3·2	92·9	96·6	704·5	3·1	192·4
	M	..	..	..	..	754·1	3·2	92·4	96·4	721·5	3·2	186·1
	A	..	..	..	..	794·3	3·4	91·8	96·3	759·9	3·3	173·3
	M	..	..	..	..	853·5	3·7	91·1	95·7	816·7	3·6	155·6
	J	..	..	..	..	901·4	3·9	90·5	95·6	863·7	3·8	141·3
	J	..	..	..	..	976·5	4·2	89·8	96·2	937·8	4·1	128·8
	A	..	..	..	..	1,008·8	4·3	89·5	95·9	967·1	4·2	134·0
	S	..	..	..	..	1,040·1	4·5	89·2	96·2	997·2	4·4	134·8
	O	..	..	..	..	1,088·5[9]	4·7[9]	88·8	96·3	1,042·8[9]	4·6[9]	123·7[10]
	N	..	..	..	..	1,125·3	4·8	88·6	96·4	1,079·3	4·7	114·8
	D	..	..	..	..	1,163·2	5·0	88·3	97.2	1,118·1	4·9	112·5
1976	*J*	..	..	..	..	1,205·5	5·2			1,159·0	5·1	107·2
	F											
	M											

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[1] From 1971, the employees in employment estimates are based on an annual census of employment. For the years before 1971 estimates are taken from the continuous employment series published in the October 1975 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. Annual estimates relate to mid-year.

[2] The annual figures are the averages of the *unadjusted* monthly figures.

[3] The base used in calculating the percentage rate of unemployment is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed): The latest figure available is that for mid-1974.

[4] The figures shown for 1974 are averages of eleven months seasonally adjusted monthly figures.

[5] Estimates after June 1974 are provisional.

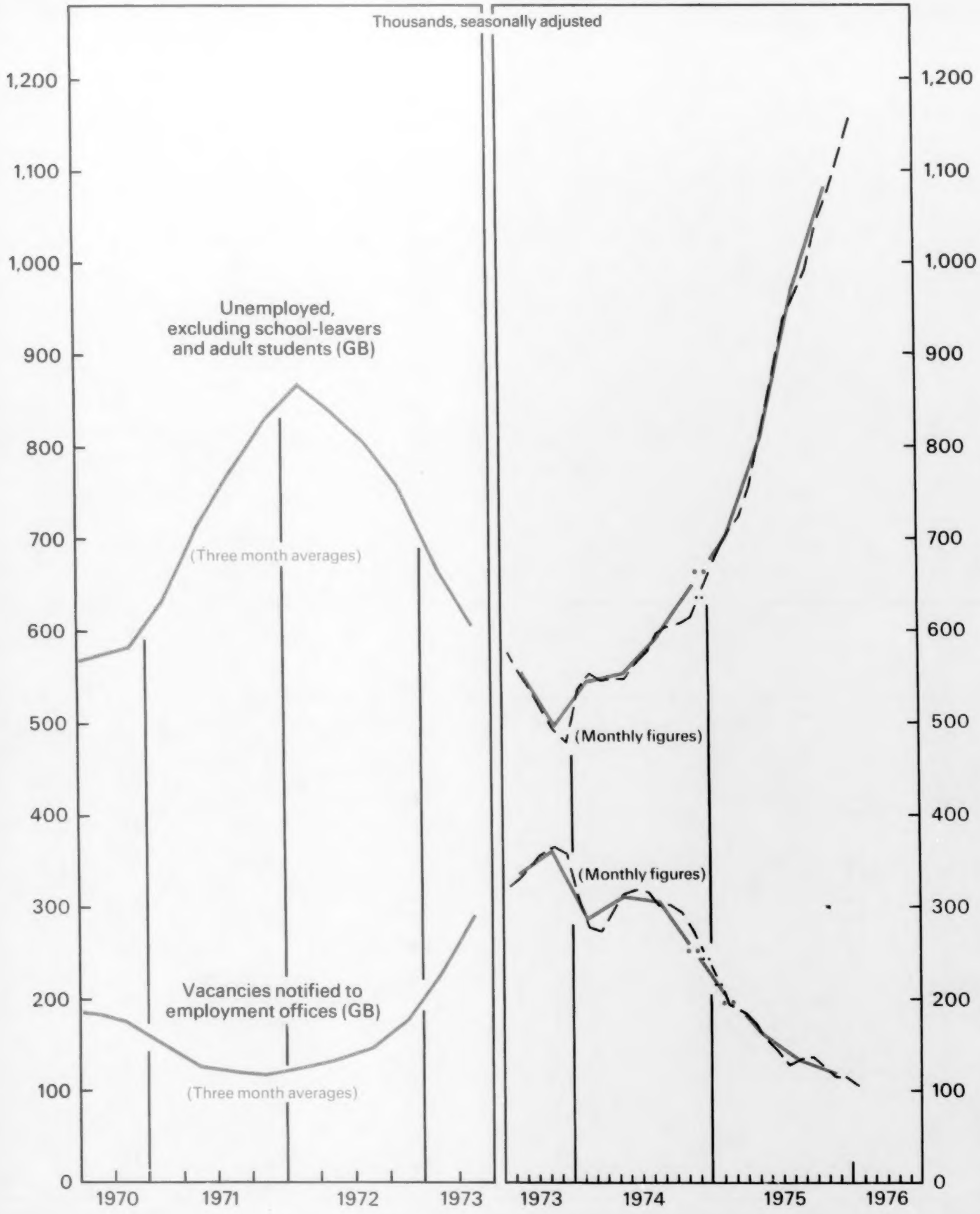
[6] The figure for 1975 is an average cf eleven months seasonally adjusted monthly figures.

[7] Figure not available due to industrial action. For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*, February 1975.

[8] The figures shown for unemployment relate to the *estimate* of *20 January 1975*. For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*, February 1975.

[9] From October 1975 the day of the unemployment count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to the total unemployed to take into account amendments notified on the four days following the count were discontinued. See *Department of Employment Gazette*, September 1975 page 906.

[10] From October 1975 the day of the notified vacancies-unfilled count, was changed from Wednesday to Friday


Thousands, seasonally adjusted
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students (GB)
(Three month averages)
(Monthly figures)
Vacancies notified to employment offices (GB)
(Three month averages)
(Monthly figures)
1970
1971
1972
1973
1973
1974
1975
1976

38

Regional unemployment rates[1]

Seasonally adjusted

Per cent

		North[2]	Yorkshire and Humberside[2]	East Midlands[2]	East Anglia	South East[2]	South West[2]	West Midlands
1970	*1*	4·6	2·7	2·1	2·0	1·6	2·7	1·8
	2	4·6	2·8	2·2	2·0	1·6	2·8	1·8
	3	4·4	2·8	2·2	2·1	1·6	2·8	1·9
	4	4·4	2·8	2·3	2·3	1·6	2·8	2·0
1971	*1*	4·8	3·1	2·5	2·7	1·8	3·0	2·3
	2	5·3	3·6	2·8	3·1	2·0	3·2	2·7
	3	5·8	3·9	3·0	3·2	2·1	3·4	3·1
	4	6·1	4·2	3·1	3·3	2·2	3·6	3·5
1972	*1*	6·4	4·4	3·2	3·3	2·3	3·7	3·8
	2	6·1	4·2	3·1	2·9	2·2	3·5	3·7
	3	6·0	4·0	2·9	2·7	2·1	3·2	3·4
	4	5·7	3·7	2·7	2·5	1·9	3·0	3·1
1973	*1*	5·0	3·2	2·3	2·1	1·7	2·6	2·6
	2	4·7	2·9	2·1	1·9	1·5	2·5	2·2
	3	4·3	2·6	1·9	1·8	1·4	2·3	2·0
	4	3·9	2·3	1·8	1·6	1·3	2·1	1·7
1974	*1*	4·2	2·6	2·0	1·6	1·5	2·3	2·0
	2	4·3	2·5	2·1	1·8	1·5	2·5	2·0
	3	4·6	2·6	2·2	2·0	1·6	2·8	2·1
	4	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]
1975	*1*	4·9	3·0	2·7	2·7	2·0	3·7	2·7
	2	5·4	3·4	3·2	3·2	2·4	4·3	3·4
	3	6·0	4·1	3·8	3·7	3·0	4·9	4·4
	4	6·4	4·6	4·1	4·2	3·4	5·5	5·0

		North West[2]	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1970	*1*	2·5	3·8	3·8	2·4	6·5	2·5
	2	2·6	3·8	4·0	2·5	6·5	2·5
	3	2·7	3·7	4·2	2·5	6·7	2·6
	4	2·8	3·7	4·4	2·5	6·7	2·6
1971	*1*	3·1	3·8	5·0	2·8	7·2	2·9
	2	3·6	4·2	5·6	3·2	7·4	3·3
	3	4·0	4·5	6·0	3·5	7·8	3·6
	4	4·5	4·7	6·3	3·7	8·1	3·8
1972	*1*	4·8	5·0	6·6	3·9	8·1	4·0
	2	4·8	4·8	6·4	3·7	8·1	3·8
	3	4·7	4·6	6·1	3·6	7·6	3·7
	4	4·5	4·4	5·9	3·4	7·0	3·4
1973	*1*	4·1	3·8	5·2	2·9	6·6	3·0
	2	3·6	3·5	4·7	2·7	6·2	2·7
	3	3·3	3·3	4·2	2·4	5·8	2·5
	4	2·9	3·0	3·7	2·2	5·3	2·2
1974	*1*	3·2	3·4	3·9	2·4	5·3	2·5
	2	3·2	3·6	3·8	2·4	5·2	2·5
	3	3·5	3·7	4·0	2·6	5·6	2·7
	4	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	5·9	..[3]
1975	*1*	4·1	4·3	4·2	3·1	6·1	3·1
	2	4·7	5·0	4·6	3·6	7·0	3·6
	3	5·4	5·8	5·3	4·2	7·9	4·3
	4	6·0	6·5	5·7	4·7	8·8	4·8

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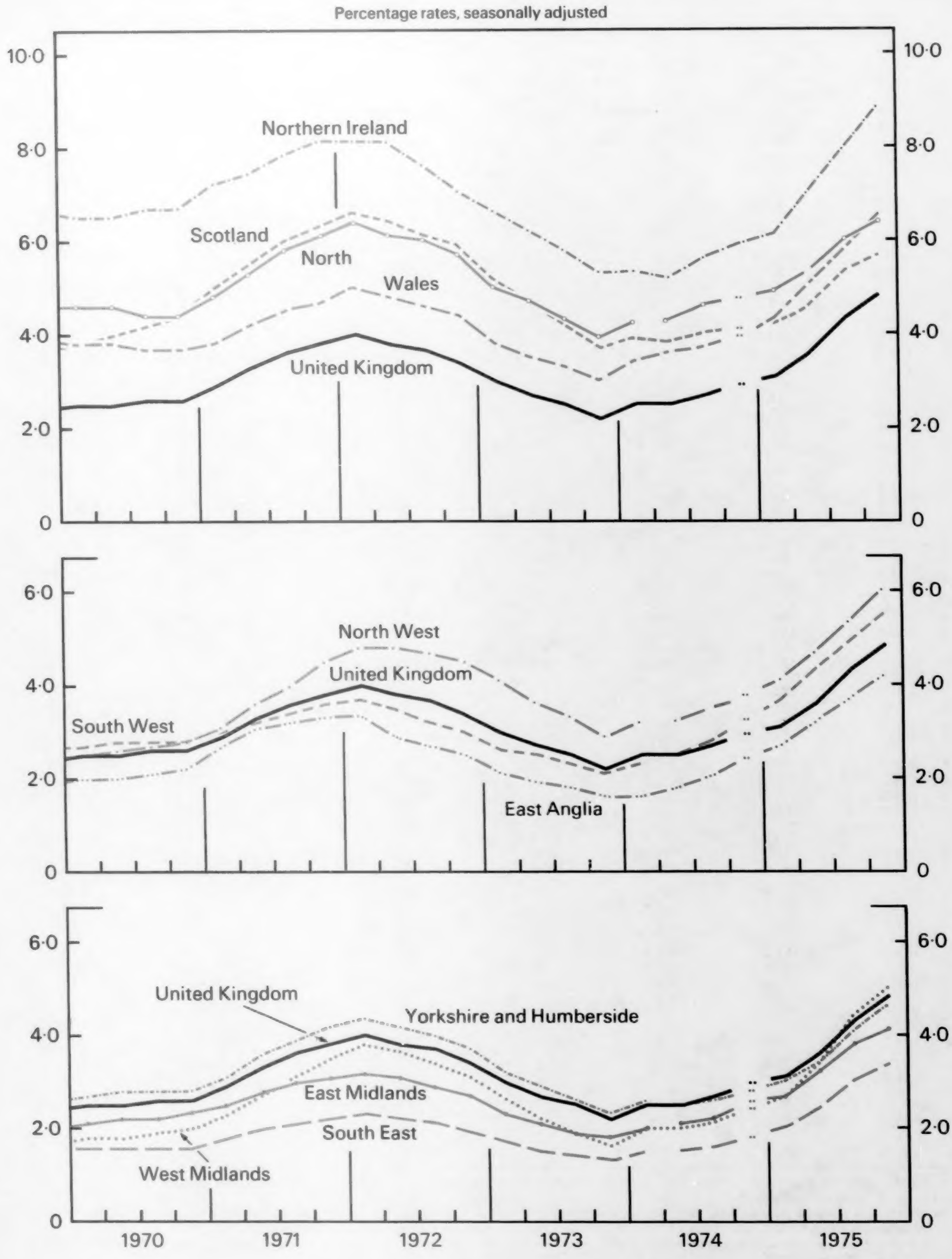
[1] Numbers unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students expressed as a percentage of the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest figure available is that for mid-1974.

[2] The boundaries of the standard regions were revised in April 1974.

[3] Figure not available due to industrial action. For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*, February 1975.


Percentage rates, seasonally adjusted
10·0
8·0
6·0
4·0
2·0
0
Northern Ireland
Scotland
North
Wales
United Kingdom
North West
United Kingdom
South West
East Anglia
United Kingdom
Yorkshire and Humberside
East Midlands
South East
West Midlands
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

40

Wage rates and earnings

		Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
		31 July 1972=100[1]		January 1970=100				1970=100	
		Basic weekly wage rates (manual workers)		Average earnings (GB)(wages and salaries combined)				Wages and salaries per unit of output	
		All industries and services	Manufacturing industry	All industries and services covered§	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Manufacturing industry	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Whole economy	Manufacturing industry
1965		58·8	58·4	74·1	*7·1*	73·7	*6·8*	79·6	79·5
1966		61·5	61·2	79·0	*6·6*	78·3	*6·2*	83·6	82·9
1967		63·9	63·6	81·8	*3·6*	81·1	*3·6*	85·0	82·9
1968		68·1	68·4	88·2	*7·8*	87·8	*8·2*	87·2	83·2
1969		71·7	72·1	95·2	*7·8*	94·9	*8·1*	91·3	88·5
1970		78·8	79·4	106·7	*12·1*	107·0	*12·7*	100·0	100·0
1971		89·0	89·3	118·7	*11·3*	118·9	*11·2*	109·6	108·5
1972		101·3	101·5	134·1[2]	.. [2]	134·3[2]	.. [2]	119·2	114·5
1973		115·2	114·6	152·1	.. [2]	151·6	.. [2]	130·1	121·1
1974		138·0	134·3	178·8	*17·5*	177·1	*16·9*	155·0	146·2
1975		178·7	174·3						
1970	*1*	75·7	76·2	101·6	*10·2*	101·4	*10·4*	96·5	95·5
	2	77·5	78·0	105·0	*11·6*	105·0	*12·0*	98·9	99·0
	3	79·5	80·3	108·3	*13·0*	108·9	*13·9*	100·9	101·4
	4	82·6	82·9	111·9	*13·6*	112·5	*14·5*	103·6	104·1
1971	*1*	85·8	86·4	114·9	*13·0*	115·1	*13·4*	106·9	107·0
	2	87·6	88·4	117·1	*11·6*	117·4	*11·8*	108·7	107·3
	3	89·8	90·0	120·4	*11·1*	120·4	*10·6*	110·6	108·9
	4	92·8	92·1	122·5	*9·5*	122·8	*9·1*	111·9	110·7
1972	*1*	96·0	95·5	126·4[3]	.. [4]	126·8[3]	.. [4]	118·0	.. [3]
	2	98·1	98·2	130·5	*11·4*	131·2	*11·7*	117·2	113·7
	3	103·4	104·6	135·0	*12·1*	135·7	*12·7*	119·9	115·7
	4	107·9	107·6	141·8	*15·8*	140·9	*14·8*	121·6	116·5
1973	*1*	108·7	108·1	144·0	.. [4]	143·7	.. [4]	124·8†	115·1
	2	113·4	111·7	149·6	*14·6*	148·9	*13·5*	128·2	119·2
	3	118·1	117·8	154·7	*14·6*	153·7	*13·3*	132·1	122·2
	4	120·6	120·7	159·8	*12·7*	160·0	*13·5*	135·4	127·8
1974	*1*	124·3	122·7	159·1[5]	*10·2*[5]	157·3[5]	*9·5*[5]	146·0	131·4
	2	131·7	128·0	170·1	*13·7*	168·5	*13·2*	147·4	138·1
	3	143·2	139·4	185·5	*19·9*	184·0	*19·7*	157·4	149·9
	4	152·7	147·1	200·3	*25·4*	198·7	*24·2*	169·0	165·5
1975	*1*	162·7	155·1	209·6	*31·7*	207·3	*31·8*	188·7	172·6
	2	175·3	171·8	218·1	*28·2*	214·6	*27·3*	197·5	184·1
	3	184·3	180·5	234·5	*26·4*	230·7	*25·4*	212·2	194·2†
	4	192·4	189·6						
1974	*J*	139·1	133·5	181·4	*18·1*	179·9	*18·2*	..	145·4
	A	144·8	142·1	185·9	*20·5*	183·9	*20·0*	..	149·7
	S	145·6	142·6	189·0	*21·0*	188·1	*20·7*	..	154·5
	O	147·9	143·9	191·8	*21·3*	191·1	*21·1*	..	160·5
	N	153·1	147·0	200·8	*25·4*	199·9	*24·7*	..	166·8
	D	157·1	150·3	208·3	*29·4*	205·1	*26·7*	..	169·1
1975	*J*	158·9	151·8	206·2	[4]	204·0	[4]	..	170·4
	F	161·1	152·2	209·9	[4]	207·3	[4]	..	171·4
	M	168·1	161·4	212·8	*27·9*	210·8	*27·7*	..	176·0
	A	169·1	162·6	215·4	*30·7*	212·2	*30·5*	..	180·9
	M	175·4	174·3	217·7	*28·4*	213·7	*27·4*	..	183·9
	J	181·5	178·6	221·2	*25·6*	217·8	*24·3*	..	187·4
	J	183·6	179·5	231·6	*27·6*	227·5	*26·5*	..	191·4
	A	184·4	180·6	234·0	*25·9*	230·7	*25·5*	..	194·7
	S	184·8	181·3	237·9	*25·8*	233·9	*24·3*	..	196·4†
	O	186·2†	181·7	239·5†	*24·9†*	237·5†	*24·3†*	..	197·0
	N	194·2	193·3	243·5	*21·3*	241·7	*20·9*	..	
	D	196·8	193·9	248·6[6]	*19·3*[6]	247·4[6]	*20·6*[6]	..	

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[1] Prior to July 1972 the series was based on 31 January 1956=100. Figures before July 1972 have therefore been linked.

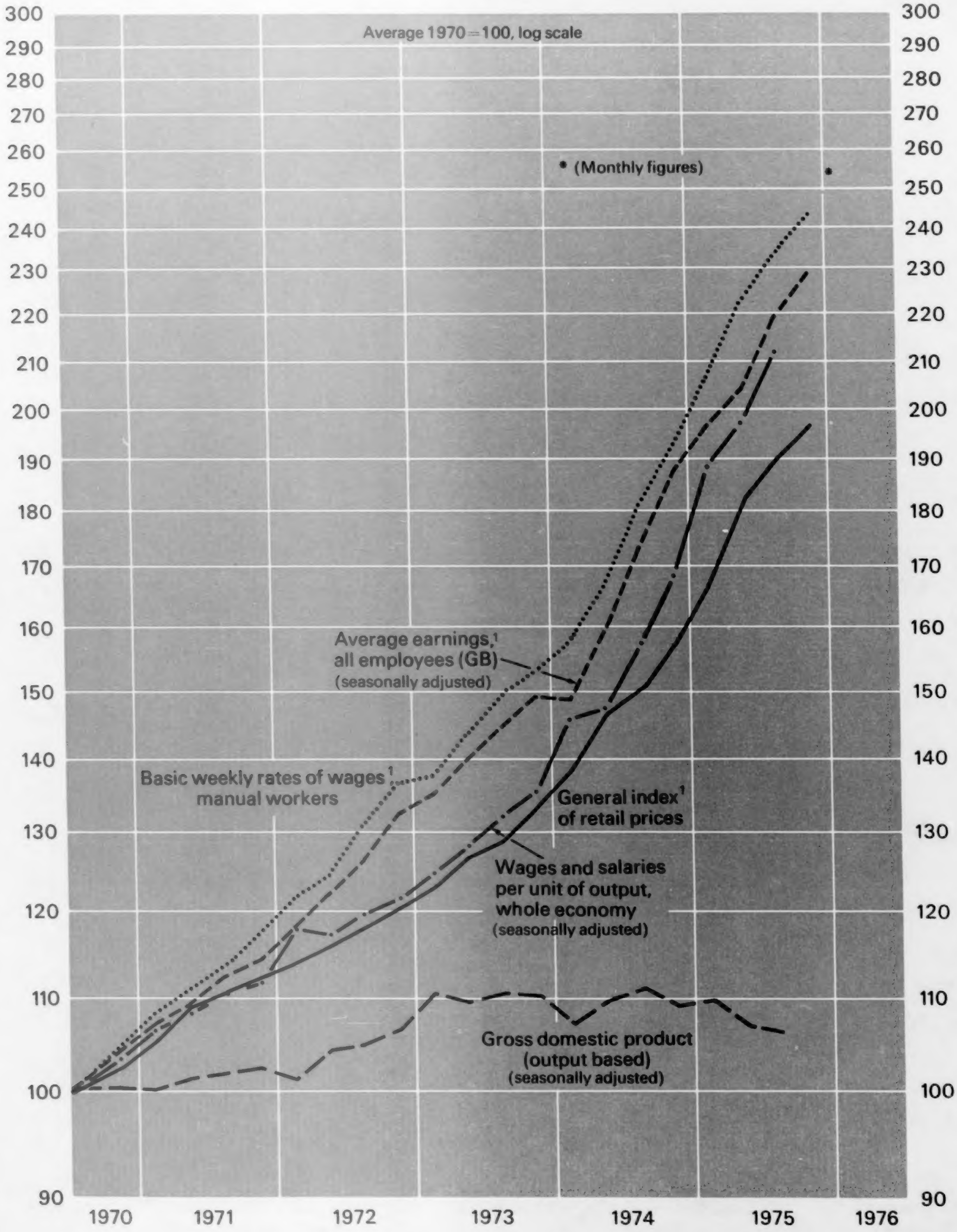
[2] Average of 11 months. See footnote[5].

[3] In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coalmining dispute, no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

[4] The three-day week depressed earnings so much in January and February 1974 that the crude percentage figures for the increases in January and February 1975 are meaningless.

[5] The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

[6] Provisional.



[1] Three month average of monthly figures

42

Prices

		Unadjusted										
		Average 1970=100										Average 1970=100p
		Wholesale prices index		General index of retail prices						Pensioner price index[1]		
			Output									
		Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry[2]	All manufactured products Home sales[3]	All items		Total food	Total non-food	All items other than seasonal food		One person household	Two person household	Purchasing power of the pound[4]
				Index	*Percentage increase on year earlier*			Index	*Percentage increase on year earlier*			
1965		82·2	83·3	80·0	*4·8*	79·7	80·0	80·2	*4·7*	79·5	79·8	125
1966		84·2	85·6	83·1	*3·9*	82·5	83·3	83·2	*3·7*	83·0	83·0	120½
1967		83·8	86·5	85·2	*2·5*	84·6	85·4	85·2	*2·4*	84·9	85·0	117½
1968		91·5	89·9	89·2	*4·7*	87·9	89·6	89·3	*4·8*	88·8	88·8	112
1969		95·0	93·4	94·0	*5·4*	93·5	94·2	93·9	*5·2*	93·5	93·7	106½
1970		100·0	100·0	100·0	*6·4*	100·0	100·0	100·0	*6·5*	100·0	100·0	100
1971		104·6	109·0	109·4	*9·4*	111·1	108·9	109·5	*9·5*	110·1	109·9	91½
1972		109·2	114·8	117·2	*7·1*	120·9	116·0	117·0	*6·9*	118·5	118·0	85½
1973		144·5	123·2	128·0	*9·2*	139·1	124·4	126·7	*8·3*	130·0	130·1	78
1974		215·3	152·0	148·5	*16·1*	164·2	143·4	147·0	*16·0*	150·9	151·1	67½
1975		235·3[5]	188·7[5]	184·4	*24·2*	206·1	177·5	182·6	*24·2*	189·8	189.4	54
1970	*1*	99·2	96·7	97·1	*5·0*	97·2	97·2	97·0	*4·9*	97·6	97·6	103
	2	99·7	98·9	99·5	*5·8*	100·6	99·1	98·9	*5·9*	99·4	99·4	100½
	3	99·8	100·9	100·6	*6·9*	100·4	100·7	100·8	*7·0*	100·1	100·2	99½
	4	101·4	103·4	102·7	*7·7*	101·8	103·1	103·1	*8·0*	102·8	102·6	97
1971	*1*	103·0	106·3	105·5	*8·6*	105·6	105·4	105·6	*8·8*	105·9	105·8	95
	2	104·9	108·7	109·3	*9·8*	111·5	108·6	109·0	*10·2*	109·4	109·3	91½
	3	105·6	110·3	110·8	*10·1*	112·8	110·1	110·9	*10·0*	111·6	111·3	90
	4	104·8	110·8	112·2	*9·2*	114·4	111·5	112·3	*8·9*	113·6	113·0	89
1972	*1*	105·6	112·1	113·9	*8·0*	117·8	112·6	113·9	*7·9*	115·9	115·3	88
	2	106·1	113·5	116·0	*6·2*	119·0	115·0	115·9	*6·3*	117·3	116·7	86
	3	109·4	115·6	118·0	*6·5*	122·3	116·5	117·8	*6·2*	119·1	118·8	85
	4	115·6	118·0	120·8	*7·7*	124·7	119·6	120·7	*7·4*	122·0	121·4	83
1973	*1*	126·0	119·5	123·0	*8·0*	131·1	120·3	122·2	*7·3*	125·0	124·9	81½
	2	133·3	120·1	126·9	*9·3*	137·4	123·5	125·2	*8·1*	129·0	129·1	79
	3	150·9	124·2	128·8	*9·2*	139·8	125·3	127·7	*8·5*	130·2	130·4	77½
	4	167·6	129·1	133·2	*10·3*	148·1	128·5	131·8	*9·2*	135·7	135·9	75
1974	*1*	212·5	138·3	138·8	*12·9*	156·2	133·3	137·2	*12·3*	142·2	142·2	72
	2	213·7	148·9	147·0	*15·9*	161·7	142·2	145·3	*16·0*	148·0	148·8	68
	3	212·9	156·1	150·7	*17·0*	164·5	146·1	149·4	*17·0*	152·7	152·9	66½
	4	222·1	164·9	157·5	*18·2*	174·3	152·0	156·1	*18·5*	160·7	160·5	63½
1975	*1*	220·9	176·0	167·0	*20·3*	188·5	160·2	165·6	*20·7*	170·6	170·3	60
	2	225·6	186·3	182·7	*24·3*	205·9	175·4	180·7	*24·4*	188·9	188·5	54½
	3	239·3	193·4	190·7	*26·5*	211·3	184·0	188·7	*26·3*	195·8	195·7	52½
	4	255·4[5]†	199·1[5]	197·3	*25·3*	218,7	190·3	195·2	*25·0*	203·9	203·1	50½
1974	*O*	220·1	162·2	154·9	*17·1*	170·7	149·8	153·6	*17·3*	..	..	64½
	N	223·8	164·8	157·6	*18·3*	175·2	151·9	156·1	*18·4*	..	..	63½
	D	222·5	167·6	159·9	*19·1*	176·9	154·4	158·6	*19·5*	..	..	62½
1975	*J*	222·1	173·0	164·1	*19·9*	183·0	157·9	162·8	*20·5*	..	..	61
	F	218·8	175·9	166·8	*19·9*	187·7	160·2	165·5	*20·2*	..	..	60
	M	221·9	179·2	170·0	*21·2*	194·9	162·4	168·6	*21·4*	..	..	59
	A	222·9	182·5	176·6	*21·7*	202·1	168·8	174·8	*21·7*	..	..	56½
	M	226·2	187·3	184·0	*25·0*	205·3	177·0	182·1	*25·2*	..	..	54½
	J	227·7	189·0	187·6	*26·1*	210·2	180·3	185·2	*26·2*	..	..	53½
	J	233·2	191·7	189·4	*26·3*	210·8	182·5	187·1	*25·9*	..	..	53
	A	241·4	193·5	190·6	*26·9*	210·8	184·0	188·7	*26·7*	..	..	52½
	S	243·2	194·9	192·2	*26·6*	212·3	185·6	190·4	*26·4*	..	..	52
	O	251·7[5]†	197·0[5]	194·9	*25·9*	214·1	188·6	192·9	*25·6*	..	..	51½
	N	256·2[5]	198·9[5]†	197·3	*25·2*	219·0	190·2	195·2	*25·0*	..	..	50½
	D	258·4[5]	201·5[5]	199·7	*24·9*	223·1	192·2	197·4	*24·4*	..	..	50
1976	*J*	260·4[5]	204·9[5]	202·4	*23·4*	229·4	193·9	199·4	*22·5*	..	..	49½
	F											
	M											

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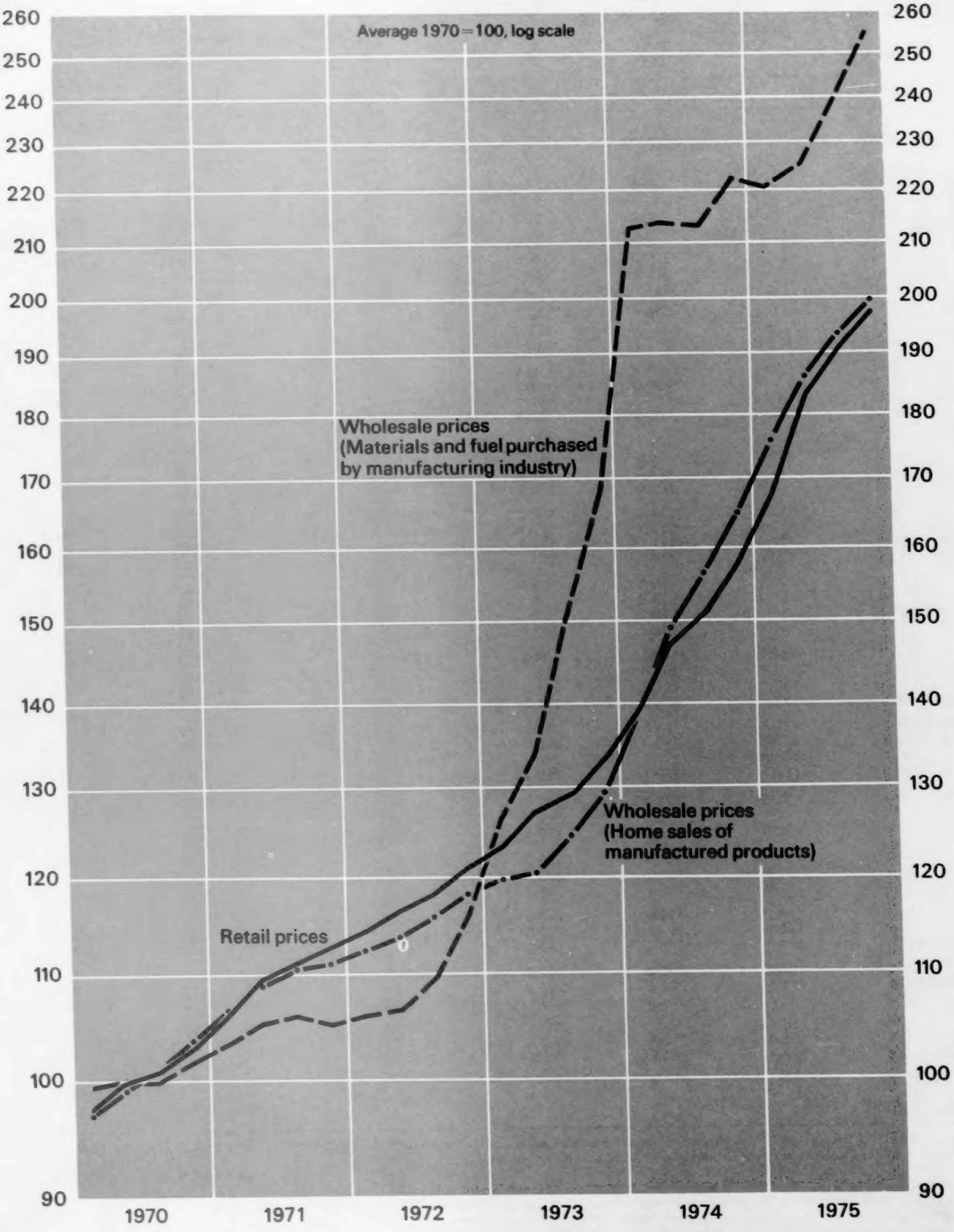
[1] All items except housing. [2] Revised method of calculation to include levies on certain imported foods from 3rd quarter 1971.

[3] Reductions in the VAT-exclusive prices of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April 1973. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products index numbers from 2nd quarter 1973 onwards would have been higher by 1·7.

[4] Movements in the purchasing power of the pound are based on movements in the general index of retail prices. [5] Provisional.


Average 1970=100, log scale
260
250
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
Wholesale prices
(Materials and fuel purchased
by manufacturing industry)
Wholesale prices
(Home sales of
manufactured products)
Retail prices
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Visible trade

	Seasonally adjusted		Unadjusted					
	1970 = 100		1970 = 100				1963 = 100	19 December 1971[1] = 100
	Volume indices[2]		Unit value indices[2]			Trade competitiveness index[4]	World commodity prices index[5]	Sterling effective exchange rate
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[3]			
1965	76·9	77·6	79·3	81·3	97·6	..	..	..
1966	79·9	79·2	82·2	82·6	99·6	107·3	108	..
1967	78·9	85·6	83·4	82·8	100·8	106·9	104	..
1968	88·5	94·2	90·0	92·7	97·1	99·1	122	..
1969	96·7	94·5	93·0	95·6	97·3	98·8[6]	128	99·95
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0[6]	132	98·95
1971	106·7	104·2	105·6	104·7	100·9†	103·3	135	98·77
1972	106·6	116·3	111·1	109·7	101·3	103·5	148	94·99
1973	121·8	134·0	126·0	139·7	90·2	95·1	218	85·42
1974	130·1	135·4	162·7	217·3	74·9	94·2	351	82·16
1975	124·9†	126·0†	197·7	246·5†	80·2		358[7]†	74·32
1970 *1*	100·4	95·5	98·9	100·1	98·8	100·2	131	99·72
2	99·4	101·6	100·0	101·0	99·1	100·1	133	99·34
3	94·6	98·4	101·9	100·7	101·2	101·3	133	98·37
4	105·6	104·5	102·3	100·5	101·8	101·8	132	98·35
1971 *1*	99·5	103·9	104·1	102·3	101·8	102·5	133	99·22
2	110·4	105·1	105·3	105·7	99·7	102·1	138	99·03
3	110·3	102·2	107·3	106·5	100·7	103·3	137	98·32
4	106·4	105·5	109·0	105·8	103·0	104·8	134	98·51
1972 *1*	104·5	112·2	110·2	107·2	102·8	107·0	137	99·31
2	108·7	113·6	110·7	107·7	102·8	106·4	140	98·20
3	94·5	110·6	114·0	111·5	102·2	102·2	154	92·65
4	118·6	128·8	115·1	116·6	98·7	98·3	160	89·79
1973 *1*	117·0†	128·1†	119·3	123·4	96·7	97·7	182	88·95
2	120·3	129·7	123·8	133·1	93·0	98·5	196	88·41
3	124·8	137·0	129·1	146·7	88·0	92·4	228	82·75
4	125·3	141·1	136·1	162·0	84·0	91·8	265	81·57
1974 *1*	126·7	134·1	147·2	194·5	75·7	93·0	356	82·55
2	134·0	137·6	159·9	218·4	73·2	94·5	346	83·01
3	133·4	136·6	168·1	224·2	75·0	94·7	348	82·62
4	126·5	133·2	175·8	231·3	76·0	94·6	357	80·44
1975 *1*	128·8	125·6	184·9	239·7	77·1		336	78·44
2	122·5	122·4	193·4	240·6	80·4		340	75·86
3	120·1	127·8	202·4	246·7	82·0		365	72·49
4	128·3	128·1	210·1†	259·2†	81·1†		391[7]	70·50
1974 *O*	127·3†	131·5†	172·4	228·1	75·6	..	352	81·84
N	124·1	138·5	175·8	230·4	76·3	..	356	80·44
D	128·3	129·5	179·0	235·5	76·0	..	356	79·04
1975 *J*	130·2	131·3	182·2	238·1	76·5	..	350	78·47
F	126·7	127·5	185·1	239·0	77·4	..	345	78·32
M	129·6	117·9	187·4	241·8	77·5	..	342	78·54
A	114·4	124·2	191·0	240·9	79·3	..	340	78·05
M	132·9	120·1	193·3	240·5	80·4	..	338	76·31
J	120·2	122·7	196·0	240·3	81·6	..	340	73·22
J	123·2	134·7	199·8	243·8	82·0	..	351	72·44
A	115·2	125·2	202·5	247·2	81·9	..	373	73·14
S	121·9	123·6	204·9	249·1	82·3	..	371	71·90
O	130·5	129·7	207·2	254·4	81·5	..	386	71·14
N	123·6	128·5	210·5	259·3	81·2	..	389[7]†	70·44
D	130·8	126·1	212·6†	263·9	80·6	..	399[7]	69·92
1976 *J*	132·1	124·5	215·4	266·1	81·0	..	407[7]	70·01
F								
M								

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[1] Date of the Smithsonian Agreement. Monthly figures are trade-weighted averages of end-month rates. A methodological article on the 'effective' exchange rate was published in the June 1974 issue of *Economic Trends*.

[2] On a balance of payments basis.

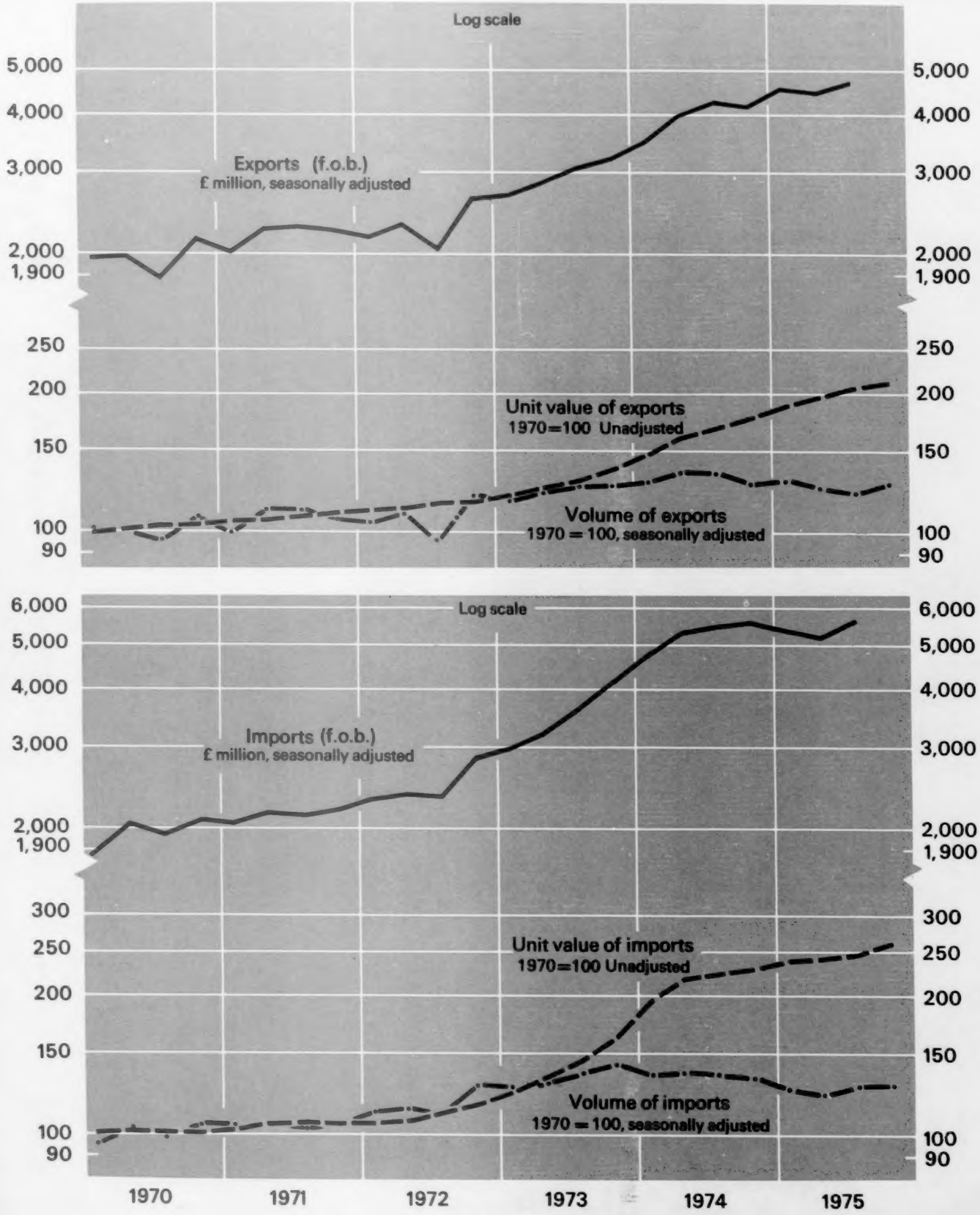
[3] Unit value index for exports expressed as a percentage of unit value index for imports.

[4] The ratio of UK to weighted average export (dollar) prices for major competitors in respect of manufactured goods.

[5] Weighted average, in sterling terms, of United Nations index numbers for primary commodities and non-ferrous metals.

[6] Differences in quarterly and annual averages for 1969 and 1970 are due to the effects of adjusting the UK series for export over-valuation.

[7] Projections by the Department of Industry.


Log scale
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,900
250
200
150
100
90
Exports (f.o.b.)
£ million, seasonally adjusted
Unit value of exports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Volume of exports
1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,900
300
250
200
150
100
90
Log scale
Imports (f.o.b.)
£ million, seasonally adjusted
Unit value of imports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Volume of imports
1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

46

Balance of payments: current account

Seasonally adjusted

£ million

		Exports (f.o.b.)§	Imports (f.o.b.)§	Visible balance			Invisibles			Current balance
				Total	Petrol and petroleum products	Other goods	Credits	Debits	Balance	
1964		4,521	5,021	− 500	..	..	2,646	2,501	+ 145	− 355
1965		4,848	5,071	− 223	..	..	2,871	2,675	+ 196	− 27
1966		5,203	5,269	− 66	..	..	2,955	2,789	+ 166	+ 100
1967		5,139	5,693	− 554	..	..	3,244	2,991	+ 253	− 301
1968		6,282	6,949	− 667	..	..	3,809	3,417	+ 392	− 275
1969		7,074	7,221	− 147	..	..	4,315	3,706	+ 609	+ 462
1970		7,907	7,919	− 12	− 484	+ 472	5,006	4,259	+ 747	+ 735
1971		8,810	8,528	+ 282	− 650	+ 932	5,529	4,763	+ 766	+1,048
1972		9,140	9,830	− 690	− 658	− 32	6,092	5,274	+ 818	+ 128
1973		11,771	14,066	−2,295	− 941	−1,354	8,303	6,843	+1,460	− 835
1974		15,886	21,120	−5,234	−3,423	−1.811	9,975	8,409	+1,566	−3,668
1970	*1*	1,936	1,877	+ 59	− 111	+ 170	1,187	980	+ 207	+ 266
	2	1,961	2,010	− 49	− 119	+ 70	1,228	1,038	+ 190	+ 141
	3	1,877	1,954	− 77	− 125	+ 48	1,260	1,087	+ 173	+ 96
	4	2,133	2,078	+ 55	− 129	+ 184	1,331	1,154	+ 177	+ 232
1971	*1*	2,010	2,067	− 57	− 165	+ 108	1,355	1,157	+ 198	+ 141
	2	2,265	2,160	+ 105	− 165	+ 270	1,375	1,202	+ 173	+ 278
	3	2,293	2,113	+ 180	− 157	+ 337	1,394	1,182	+ 212	+ 392
	4	2,242	2,188	+ 54	− 163	+ 217	1,405	1,222	+ 183	+ 237
1972	*1*	2,178	2,311	− 133	− 167	+ 34	1,483	1,260	+ 223	+ 90
	2	2,289	2,353	− 64	− 151	+ 87	1,481	1,279	+ 202	+ 138
	3	2,060	2,340	− 280	− 162	− 118	1,528	1,337	+ 191	− 89
	4	2,613	2,826	− 213	− 177	− 36	1,600	1.398	+ 202	− 11
1973	*1*	2,669	2,998	− 329	− 181	− 148	1,771	1,567	+ 204	− 125
	2	2,831	3,219	− 388	− 220	− 168	2,009	1,684	+ 325	− 63
	3	3,072	3,655	− 583	− 239	− 344	2,105	1 739	+ 366	− 217
	4	3,199	4,194	− 995	− 301	− 694	2,418	1,853	+ 565	− 430
1974	*1*	3,490	4,762	−1,272	− 736	− 536	2.444	2,017	+ 427	− 845
	2	3,996	5,332	−1,336	− 888	− 448	2.456	2,068	+ 388	− 948
	3	4,231	5,430	−1,199	− 880	− 319	2,452	2,076	+ 376	− 823
	4	4,169	5,596	−1,427	− 919	− 508	2,623	2,248	+ 375	−1,052
1975	*1*	4,532	5,399	− 867	− 782	− 85	2,713	2,278	+ 435	− 432
	2	4,461	5,145	− 684	− 694	+ 10	2,744	2,403	+ 341	− 343
	3	4,639	5,611	− 972	− 788	− 184	2,781	2,393	+ 388	− 584
	4									
1974	*J*	1,357	1,807	− 450	− 316	− 134	..	..	+ 376	..
	A	1,413	1,771	− 359	− 262	− 97	..	..		..
	S	1,461	1,852	− 390	− 302	− 88	..	..		..
	O	1,381	1,843	− 461	− 321	− 140	..	..	+ 375	..
	N	1,338	1,920	− 582	− 308	− 274	..	..		..
	D	1,450	1,834	− 384	− 290	− 94	..	..		..
1975	*J*	1,509	1,927	− 418	− 331	− 87	..	..	+ 435	..
	F	1,479	1,817	− 338	− 250	− 88	..	..		..
	M[1]	1,544	1,655	− 111	− 201	+ 90	..	..		..
	A[1]	1,365	1,726	− 361	− 224	− 137	..	..	+ 341	..
	M[1]	1,612	1,690	− 78	− 231	+ 153	..	..		..
	J	1,484	1,729	− 245	− 238	− 7	..	..		..
	J	1,563	1,928	− 365	− 253	− 112	..	..	+ 388	..
	A	1,491	1,876	− 385	− 278	− 107	..	..		..
	S	1,585	1,807	− 222	− 257	+ 35	..	..		..
	O	1,732†	1,955†	− 223†	− 277†	+ 54†	..	..	+ 120[2]	− 103†
	N	1,641	1,926	− 285	− 275	− 10	..	..	+ 120[2]	− 165
	D	1,755	1,964	− 209	− 315	+ 106	..	..	+ 120[2]	− 89
1976	*J*	1,785	1,964	− 179	− 350	+ 171	..	..	+ 120[2]	− 59
	F									
	M									

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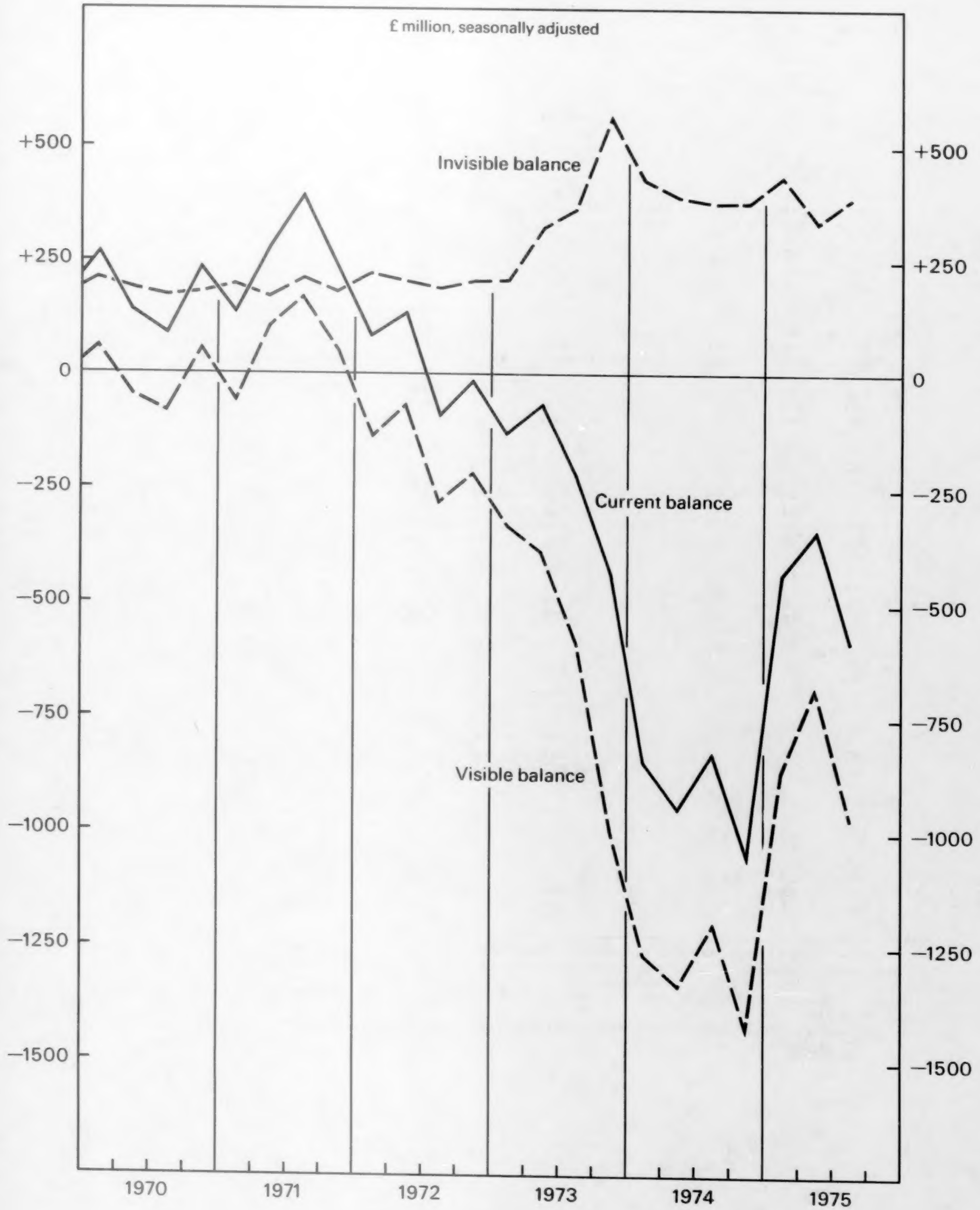
[1] The figures for visible trade were distorted by the industrial dispute at the Port of London.

[2] These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
+500
+250
0
−250
−500
−750
−1000
−1250
−1500
Invisible balance
Current balance
Visible balance
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Analysis of total currency flow and official financing[1]

£ million

	Currency flow										Official financing	
		Investment and other capital flows										
	Current balance	Official long-term capital	Overseas investment in UK public sector	Private sector investment (net)	Overseas currency borrowing or lending (net) by UK banks	Change in external sterling liabilities	Trade credit[2] and other short-term flows	Balancing item and other currency flows[3]	Total currency flow	Allocation of SDR and gold subscription to IMF	Drawings on(+)/ additions to (−) official reserves[4]	Other transactions (net)[5]
1964	−355	−116	+15	−256	+161	+21	−126	−39	−695	—	+122	+573
1965	−27	−85	−12	−130	−22	−98	+21	—	−353	—	−246	+599
1966	+100	−81	+35	−39	−192	−101	−200	−69	−547	−44	−34	+625
1967	−301	−59	+54	−96	+36	−284	−146	+125	−671	—	+115	+556
1968	−275	+17	+16	−160	−15	−308	−305	−380	−1,410	—	+114	+1,296
1969	+462	−99	—	−6	−38	+261	−227	+390	+743	—	−44	−699
1970	+735	−204	−10	+51	+472	+459	−196	−20	+1,287	+133	−125	−1,295
1971	+1,048	−273	+179	+219	+481	+1,422	−133	+285	+3,228	+125	−1,536	−1,817
1972	+128	−255	+113	−656	+471	+196	−580	−682	−1,265	+124	+692	+449
1973	−835	−252	+345	−267	+1,359	+154	−430	+136	+210	—	−210	—
1974	−3,668	−275	+764	+1,037	+295	+1,558	−601	+325	−565	—	−79	+644
1969 *3*	+151	+29	−31	+38	−7	−61	−27	−139	−47	—	+4	+43
4	+172	−89	+19	−33	−24	+148	−74	+317	+436	—	−39	−397
1970 *1*	+247	−49	+3	+37	+125	+283	+66	+203	+915	+171	−76	−1,010
2	+172	−37	−3	+124	+123	+157	−136	−173	+227	—	−34	−193
3	+81	−20	−23	−84	−24	+3	−13	−122	−202	—	+52	+150
4	+235	−98	+13	−26	+248	+16	−113	+72	+347	−38	−67	−242
1971 *1*	+58	−45	+121	+132	+84	+285	+86	+252	+973	+125	−204	−894
2	+345	−44	+28	+44	+158	+277	−119	−55	+634	—	−126	−508
3	+375	−35	+5	+55	+28	+337	+104	−201	+668	—	−576	−92
4	+270	−149	+25	−12	+211	+523	−204	+289	+953	—	−630	−323
1972 *1*	−12	−43	+64	−193	+114	+211	−163	+79	+57	+124	−191	+10
2	+210	−39	+20	−200	−132	−138	−349	−417	−1,045	—	+46	+999
3	−130	−17	+22	−83	+199	−92	−54	+76	−79	—	+639	−560
4	+60	−156	+7	−180	+290	+215	−14	−420	−198	—	+198	—
1973 *1*	−339	−55	+51	−14	+37	+170	−113	+332	+69	—	−69	—
2	−6	−30	+68	+10	+396	+166	−41	−186	+377	—	−377	—
3	−182	−26	+37	−63	+383	−415	−183	+191	−258	—	+258	—
4	−308	−141	+189	−200	+543	+233	−93	−201	+22	—	−22	—
1974 *1*	−983	−53	+61	+553	+215	+179	−174	+163	−39	—	+39	—
2	−903	−42	+280	+282	+319	+386	−15	−196	+111	—	−111	—
3	−880	−15	+166	+365	−293	+616	−185	+409	+183	—	−183	—
4	−902	−165	+257	−163	+54	+377	−227	−51	−820	—	+176	+644
1975 *1*	−658	−62	+118	−269	−105	+247	−86	+528	−287	—	−136	+423
2	−337	−39	+178	−669	+819	+19	−233	−157	−419	—	+419	—
3	−568	−9	−13	+216	+10	−379	+129	+447	−167	—	+167	—
4												

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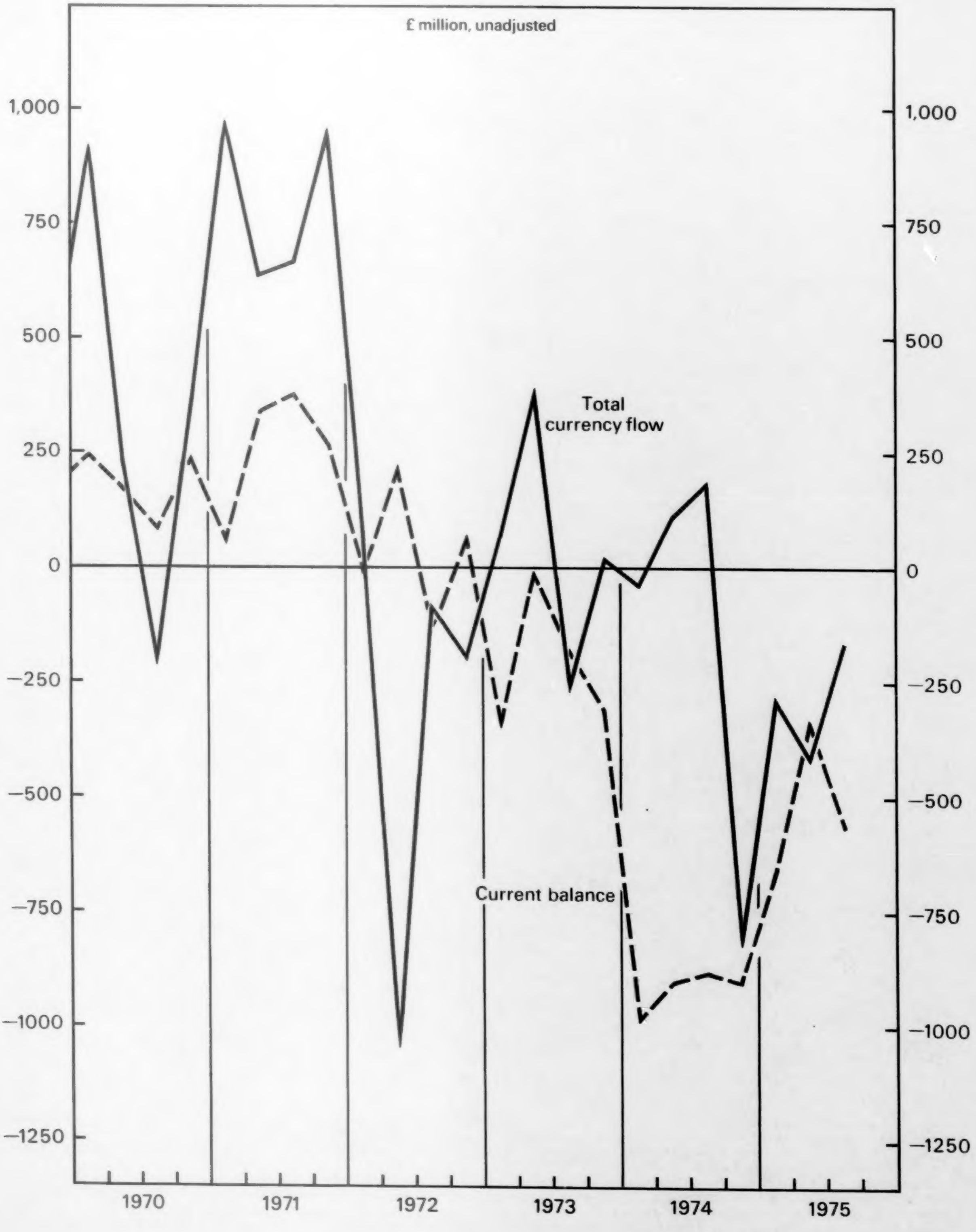
[1] More comprehensive analyses are given in the appendix tables to the balance of payments articles in the March, June, September and December issues.

[2] Excluding trade credit between 'related' firms; after deducting advance and progress payments to suppliers.

[3] Capital transfers and EEA loss on forward commitments.

[4] From 23 August 1971, valued in sterling at transactions rates of exchange. From July 1972, includes transactions affecting the United Kingdom reserve position in the IMF.

[5] Includes net transactions with overseas monetary authorities and other foreign currency borrowing by HM Government.


£ million, unadjusted
1,000
750
500
250
0
−250
−500
−750
−1000
−1250
Total currency flow
Current balance
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

50

Money stock

£ million

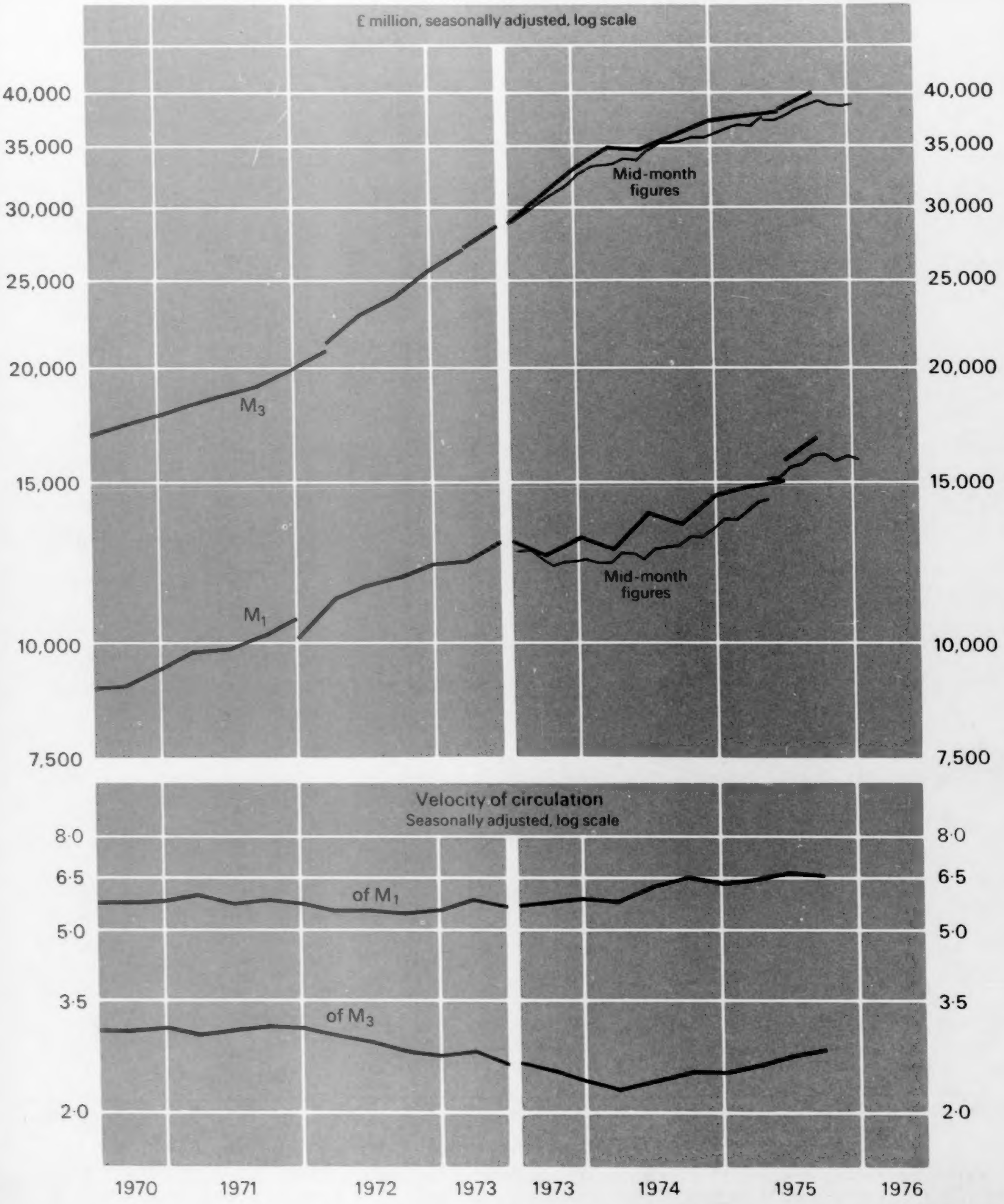
	M_1				M_3				Notes and coin in circulation with public	Total deposits of domestic sectors	Velocity of circulation[1]	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Changes (seasonally adjusted)	*Percentage change (annual rate)*	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted §	Changes (seasonally adjusted)	*Percentage change (annual rate)*	Unadjusted	Unadjusted	M_1	M_3
Amounts outstanding at end												
1969 *3*	8,312	8,310	– 16	*– 0·8*	15,934	15,990	133	*3·4*	2,857	13,077	5·651	2·953
4	8,812	8,610	295	*15·0*	16,596	16,250	271	*7·0*	3,006	13,590	5·724	3·004
1970 *1*	8,507	8,640	41	*1·9*	16,161	16,320	93	*2·3*	3,040	13,121	5·660	2·998
2	8,852	8,930	295	*14·4*	16,893	16,970	657	*17·1*	3,081	13,812	5·788	3·055
3	9,032	9,040	108	*4·9*	17,281	17,350	378	*9·2*	3,154	14,127	5·771	3·021
4	9,635	9,430	386	*18·2*	18,175	17,800	458	*11·0*	3,320	14,855	5·832	3·065
1971 *1*	9,691	9,820	391	*17·6*	18,192	18,330	521	*12·2*	3,324	14,868	5·596	2·981
2	9,831	9,890	68	*2·8*	18,662	18,740	421	*9·5*	3,373	15,289	5·719	3·041
3	10,210	10,230	341	*14·5*	19,112	19,180	447	*9·9*	3,454	15,658	5·828	3·092
4[2]	11,088	10,740	103	*4·1*	20,541	20,010	826	*18·4*	3,589	16,952	5·706	3·053
1972 *1*[3]	11,168	11,140	398	*15·7*	21,001	20,950	941	*20·2*	3,755	17,246	5·514	2·934
	11,225	11,190			21,411	21,360			3,755	17,656		
2	11,729	11,590	400	*15·1*	23,105	23,010	1,658	*34·9*	3,860	19,245	5·514	2·841
3	11,930	11,790	209	*7·4*	24,060	23,990	991	*18·4*	3,905	20,155	5·450	2·711
4	12,657	12,290	497	*18·0*	26,245	25,670	1,696	*31·4*	4,079	22,166	5·534	2·683
1973 *1*[3]	12,333	12,300	14	*0·5*	27,138	27,130	1,477	*25·1*	4,170	22,968	5·826	2·713
	12,333	12,300			27,146	27,140			4,170	22,976		
2	13,175	12,970	683	*24·1*	28,674	28,560	1,433	*22·9*	4,349	24,325	5·625	2·552
3	12,882	12,540	–432	*–12·7*	31,008	30,790	2,224	*35·0*	4,301	26,707	5·770	2·480
4	13,303	13,090	554	*18·9*	33,478	33,050	2,262	*32·8*	4,377	29,101	5·869	2·356
1974 *1*	12,772	12,690	–396	*–11·6*	33,938	33,940	916	*11·6*	4,574	29,364	5·787	2·227
2	13,175	12,960	267	*8·7*	34,880	34,770	833	*10·2*	4,767	30,113	6·212	2·319
3	13,513	13,530	569	*18·8*	35,758	35,960	1,186	*14·4*	4,772	30,986	6·527	2·445
4	14,739	14,530	998	*32·9*	37,698	37,260	1,286	*15·1*	5,085	32,613	6·330	2·426
1975 *1*	14,735	14,840	291	*8·3*	37,422	37,600	327	*3·6*	5,448	31,974	6·428†	2·522†
2	15,175	15,130	292	*8·1*	38,191	38,250	647	*7·1*	5,369	32,822	6·632	2·653
	15,904	15,860			38,179	38,240			5,373	32,806		
3	16,786	16,820	966	*26·7*	39,639	39,860	1,622	*18·1*	5,484	34,155	6·581	2·723
4												
Amounts outstanding at mid-month												
1974 *O*	13,142	13,080	260	. .	35,341	35,350	144[4]	. .	4,767	30,574	. .	. .
N	13,302	13,060	– 15	. .	35,868	35,710	349	. .	4,899	30,969	. .	. .
D	13,693	13,260	203	. .	36,249	35,710	– 16	. .	5,047	31,202	. .	. .
1975 *J*	13,714	13,710	451	. .	36,324	36,140	408	. .	4,896	31,428	. .	. .
F	13,448	13,670	– 42	. .	36,215	36,510	358	. .	4,968	31,247	. .	. .
M	13,738	13,940	267	. .	36,502	36,850	336	. .	5,064	31,438	. .	. .
A	14,265	14,250	314	. .	36,671	36,920	69	. .	5,123	31,548	. .	. .
M[4]	14,280	14,360	103	. .	36,994	37,480	551	. .	5,255	31,739	. .	. .
	15,013	15,090			36,983	37,470			5,259	31,724		
J	15,256	15,110	24	. .	37,161	37,360	–106	. .	5,270	31,891	. .	. .
J	15,623	15,500	386	. .	37,824	37,630	273	. .	5,465	32,359	. .	. .
A	15,798	15,710	212	. .	38,259	38,370	732	. .	5,494	32,765	. .	. .
S	15,992	16,050	333	. .	38,479	38,640	273	. .	5,460	33,019	. .	. .
O	16,162	16,140	91	. .	38,908	39,010	367	. .	5,474	33,434	. .	. .
N	16,090	15,860	–289	. .	38,862†	38,740†	–272†	. .	5,522	33,340†	. .	. .
D	16,625†	16,050†	196†	. .	39,190†	38,560	–182	. .	5,674	33,516	. .	. .
1976 *J*[5]	16,000	15,930	–116	. .	38,913	38,880	336	. .	5,538	33,375	. .	. .
F												
M												

---

[1] Ratio of GNP at current market prices seasonally adjusted expressed at an annual rate to the centred quarterly average of M_1/M_3 seasonally adjusted.

[2] The break in the series for M_1 between September and December 1971 reflects additional statistical information and is explained in notes to Table 12 in the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.*

[3] The breaks in the series at end-March 1972 and end-March 1973 show, in each case, the effects of changes in contributors which are described in *Financial Statistics.* [4] At mid-May 1975 new statistical returns were introduced. The first line of figures for mid-May and mid-June 1975, includes a number of estimates to provide reasonable consistency with earlier dates. [5] The amounts outstanding at mid-January are shown after the exclusion of one contributor to the series, but the effect on the figures is very small. The changes have been adjusted to exclude the effect of the reduction in the number of contributors.


£ million, seasonally adjusted, log scale
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
7,500
M3
M1
Mid-month figures
Mid-month figures
Velocity of circulation
Seasonally adjusted, log scale
8·0
6·5
5·0
3·5
2·0
of M1
of M3
1970
1971
1972
1973
1973
1974
1975
1976

Money stock and public sector borrowing requirement

£ million

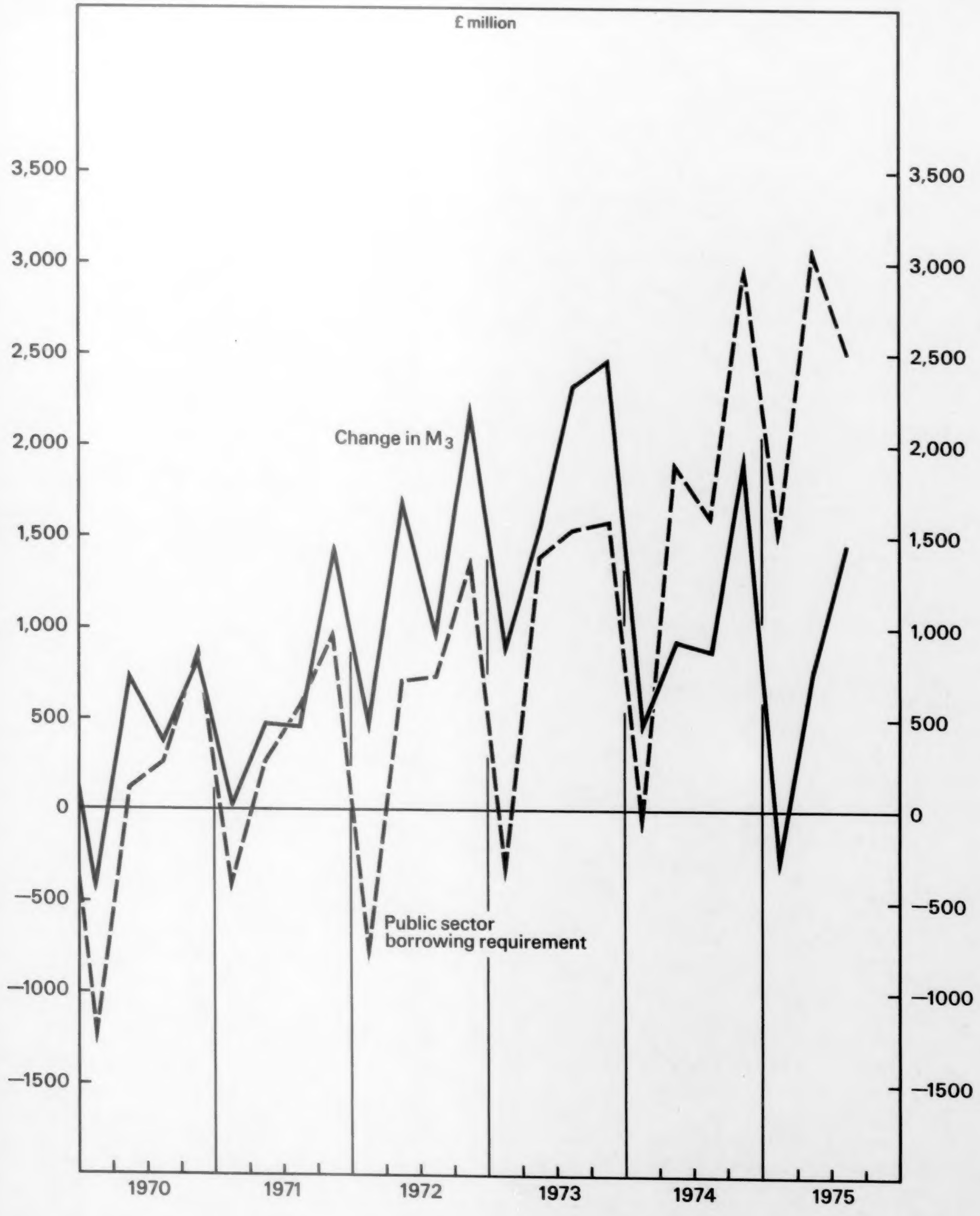
	Change in money stock M_3	Public sector borrowing requirement	Net acquisition of public sector debt			Changes in financial assets and liabilities of the banking sector					
			By overseas sector	By UK residents other than banks		Lending to		Deposits by (*less* lending to) non-residents	Non-deposit liabilities[1]	Net deposits of UK residents	
				Currency	Other	Public sector	Private sector			Transactions[2]	Valuation changes[3]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1964	653	989	656	209	504	– 380	999	88	87	444	
1965	938	1,205	96	195	486	428	508	66	127	743	
1966	479	961	413	66	262	220	52	– 257	116	413	
1967	1,345	1,862	502	125	665	570	634	– 41	25	1,220	
1968	1,152	1,279	1,111	52	– 13	129	725	– 236	– 10	1,100	
1969	503	– 466	– 594	146	355	– 373	597	– 141	8	357	
1970	1,586	– 18	–1,353	321	101	913	1,315	753	210	1,265	
1971	2,366	1,371	–2,670	273	2,102	1,666	1,856	1,061	368	2.093	
1972	5,299	2,054	1,564	495	1,021	–1,026	6,434	– 48	652	4,804	
1973	7,232	4,218	– 108	305	2,026	1,995	6,828	1,411	485	6,927	
1974	4,221	6,362	1,490	709	3,462	701	4,671	1,178	682	3,512	
Financial years											
1964/65	653	880	743	102	400	– 365	1,053	51	86	551	
1965/66	1,087	995	– 76	241	251	579	449	122	60	846	
1966/67	429	1,214	25	125	654	410	– 27	– 59	138	304	
1967/68	1,258	1,980	1,447	106	426	1	698	– 432	– 21	1,152	
1968/69	1,077	453	419	69	– 173	138	796	– 164	90	1,008	
1969/70	374	– 526	–1,241	129	802	– 216	718	162	95	245	
1970/71	2,031	802	–1,193	288	529	1,178	1,267	618	84	1,743	
1971/72	2,811	1,016	–1,879	433	1,696	766	3,142	1,091	439	2,378	
1972/73	5,733	2,516	1,426	421	902	– 233	6,288	– 59	802	5,312	
1973/74	6,799	4,458	125	411	2,540	1,382	6,672	1,320	346	6,388	
1974/75	3,484	7,926	1,515†	874	4,304†	1,233	3,264	1,261	626	2,610	
1970 *1*	– 430	–1,239	– 855	39	208	– 631	554	282	110	– 469	
2	733	114	– 133	42	– 63	268	563	160	– 20	691	
3	387	251	80	72	– 227	326	1	32	– 20	315	
4	896	856	– 445	168	183	950	197	279	140	728	
1971 *1*	15	– 419	– 695	6	636	– 366	506	147	– 16	9	
2	471	256	– 410	50	261	355	287	109	112	421	
3	452	567	– 655	83	614	525	364	267	253	369	
4	1,428	967	– 910	134	591	1,152	699	538	19	1,294	
1972 *1*	460	– 774	96	166	230	–1,266	1,792	177	55	294	
2	1,698	718	940	109	243	– 574	1,939	– 304	80	1,589	
3	955	743	230	45	223	245	820	– 25	180	910	
4	2,186	1,367	298	175	325	569	1,883	104	337	2,011	
1973 *1*	894	– 312	– 42	92	111	– 473	1,646	166	205	802	
2	1,532	1,396	– 321	183	958	576	1,217	453	– 9	1,349	
3	2,334	1,547	125	– 48	580	890	1,691	191	8	2,382	
4	2,472	1,587	130	78	377	1,002	2,274	601	281	2,394	
1974 *1*	461	– 72	191	198	625	–1,086	1,490	75	66	263	
2	942	1,874	174	193	1,717	– 210	1,820	484	377	749	
3	878	1,603	337	5	997	264	851	59	233	873	
4	1,940	2,957	788	313	123	1,733	510	610	6	1,627	
1975 *1*	– 276	1,492	216†	363	1,467†	– 554	83	158	10	– 639	
2[3]	769	3,087	606	– 79	988	1,572	499	1,108	318	645	203
3	1,460	2,501	– 359	111	1,092	1,657	– 491	– 28	– 9	1,203	146
4											

Relationship between columns 1=4+10+11
2−3−4−5=6
6+7−8−9=10.

[1] Comprising the banking sector's total identified financial assets *less* accruals adjustment and purchases of bank securities *plus* capital issues.

[2] The figures of both sterling and non-sterling current and deposit accounts after deducting items in transit, etc. and all inter-bank deposits.

[3] From the second quarter of 1975 all figures which include foreign currency items apart from the changes in M_3 have been adjusted to exclude the effects of movement in exchange rates. The direct effect of exchange rate changes on the sterling value of M_3 is shown in column 11 (for additional information see *Financial Statistics* supplement to notes and definitions page 137).


£ million
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
–500
–1000
–1500
Change in M3
Public sector borrowing requirement
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Public expenditure

£ million

		Goods and services		Transfer payments and loans				
	Total public expenditure	Consumption	Investment[1]	Subsidies	Current grants	Capital transfers	Debt interest	Net lending to private sector and overseas
1971	24,370	10,353	4,628	936	4,989	860	2,213	391
1972	27,407	11,776	4,759	1,175	6,051	727	2,438	481
1973	32,153	13,340	5,768	1,526	6,763	857	2,946	953
1974	41,606	16,641	7,317	2,944	8,171	940	3,732	1,861
1972 *1*	6,830	2,876	1,204	345	1,464	206	685	50
2	6,587	2,830	1,137	270	1,484	172	513	181
3	6,790	2,961	1,187	290	1,442	169	647	94
4	7,200	3,109	1,231	270	1,661	180	593	156
1973 *1*	8,060	3,243	1,482	301	1,687	245	777	325
2	7,449	3,207	1,292	361	1,669	204	554	162
3	8,208	3,377	1,481	387	1,591	216	881	275
4	8,436	3,513	1,513	477	1,816	192	734	191
1974 *1*	10,029	3,818	1,826	698	1,879	240	1,085	483
2	9,139	3,835	1,576	561	1,889	244	661	373
3	10,990	4,291	1,847	816	2,066	256	1,074	640
4	11,448	4,697	2,068	869	2,337	200	912	365
1975 *1*	13,202	5,347	2,495	1,170	2,239	212	1,211	528
2	12,411	5,398	2,136	912	2,664	173	774	354
3	13,782	5,844	2,374	851	2,716	245	1,292	460
4								

[1] Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation and increase in value of stocks and work in progress.

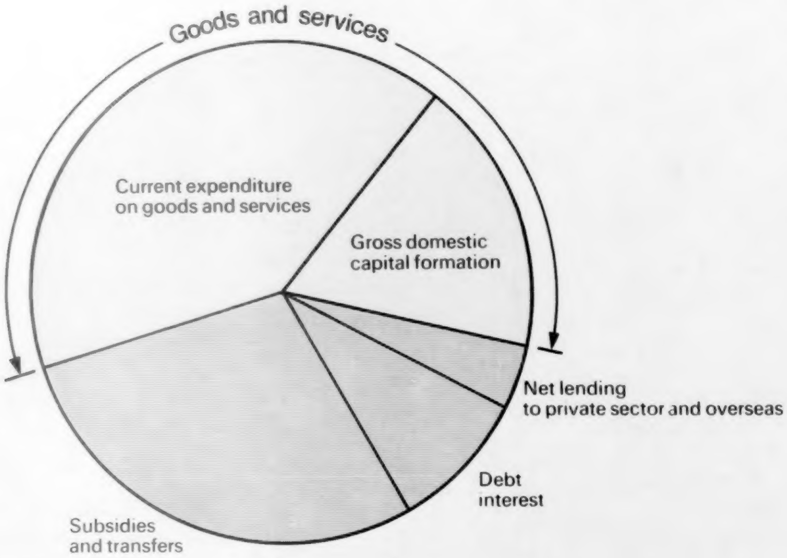
Public sector receipts

£ million

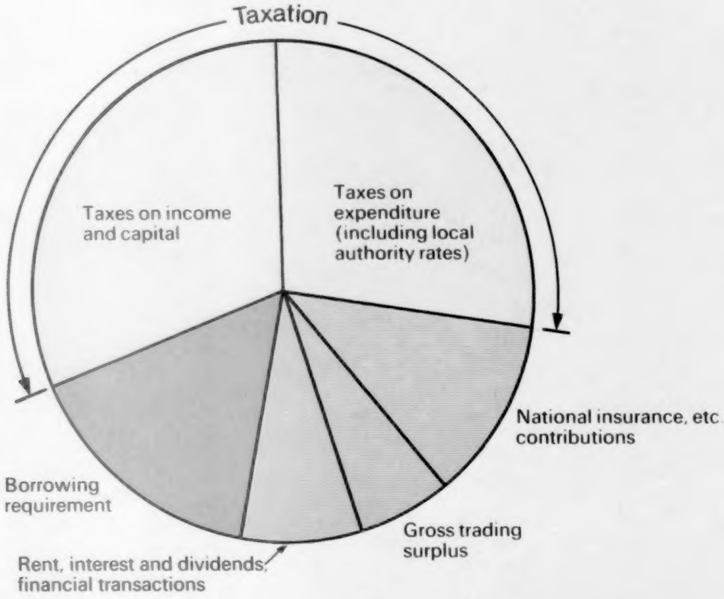
	Total receipts	Taxes on income	Taxes on capital	Taxes on expend-iture	National insurance, etc. contri-butions	Gross trading surplus[1]	Rent, interest and divi-dends, etc.	Capital transfers from private sector	Financial transac-tions	Borrowing requirement
1971	24,370	7,970	663	8,809	2,835	1,695	1,665	29	−667	1,371
1972	27,407	8,118	756	9,283	3,333	1,823	1,853	23	164	2,054
1973	32,153	9,110	822	10,084	3,930	2,195	2,223	24	−453	4,218
1974	41,606	12,131	845	11,351	4,986	2,545	2,778	30	578	6,362
1972 *1*	6,830	3,154	232	2,158	794	421	435	7	403	−774
2	6,587	1,719	183	2,329	824	429	477	4	− 96	718
3	6,790	1,722	165	2,306	835	405	456	6	152	743
4	7,200	1,523	176	2,490	880	568	485	6	−295	1,367
1973 *1*	8,060	3,246	264	2,378	948	574	485	4	473	−312
2	7,449	1,865	178	2,440	944	506	565	7	−452	1,396
3	8,208	2,052	188	2,555	992	461	557	7	−151	1,547
4	8,436	1,947	192	2,711	1,046	654	616	6	−323	1,587
1974 *1*	10,029	3,727	272	2,485	1,118	599	669	6	1,225	− 72
2	9,139	2,411	208	2,873	1,124	636	647	6	−640	1,874
3	10,990	3,070	194	2,900	1,308	539	676	8	692	1,603
4	11,448	2,923	171	3,093	1,436	771	786	10	−699	2,957
1975 *1*	13,202	4,755	263	2,897	1,527	751	802	11	704	1,492
2	12,411	3,461	184	3,488	1,668	621	844	9	−951	3,087
3	13,782	4,009	181	3,647	1,776	493	793	10	312	2,501
4										

[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

Public expenditure 1974



Public sector receipts 1974



56

Sector financial accounts

Seasonally adjusted

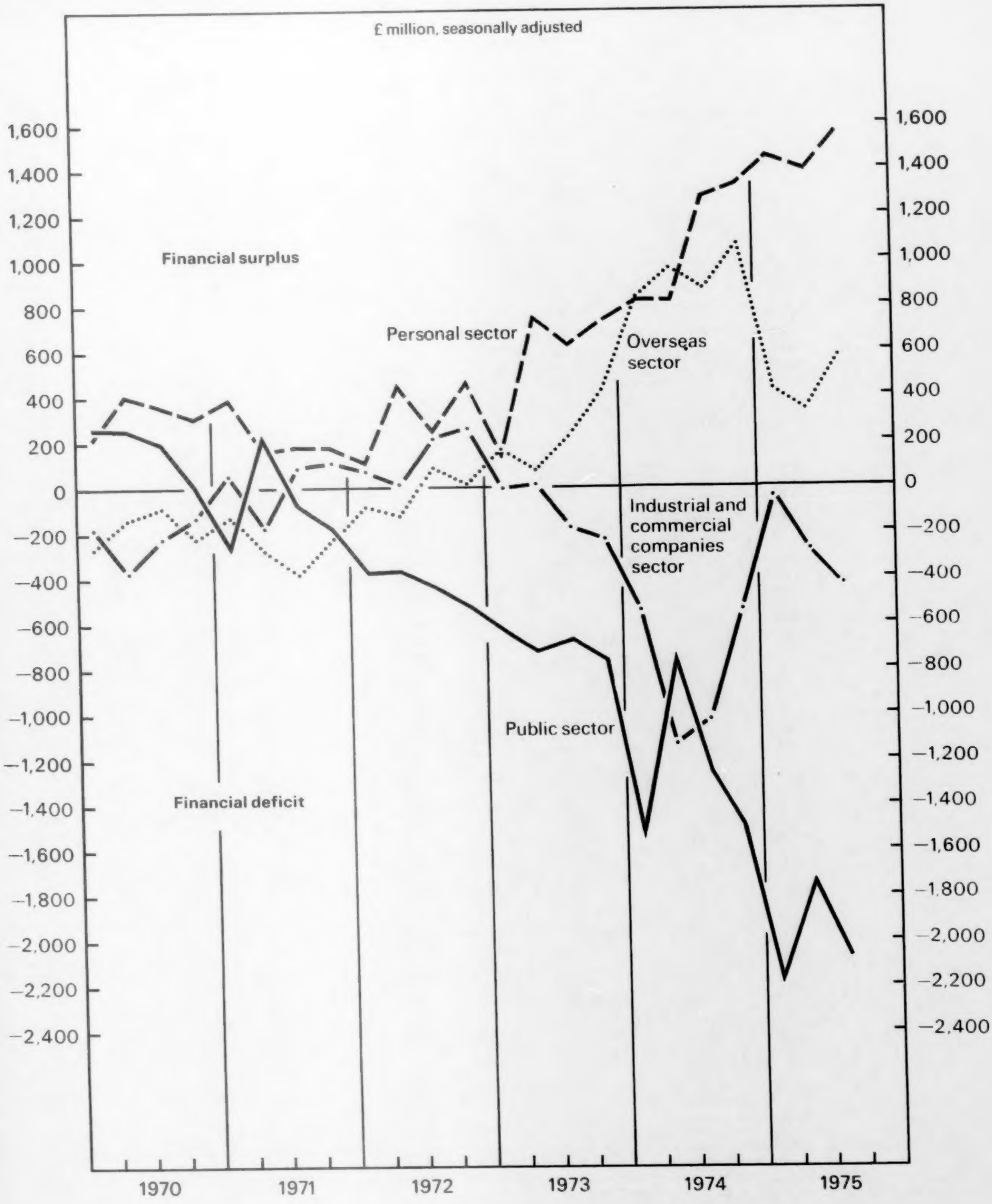
£ million

	Public sector[1]			Financial companies			Industrial and commercial companies		
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]
1972	2,970	52	4,759	546	−61	635	4,872	380	4,699
1973	2,967	− 11	5,768	829	−76	1,020	7,273	347	8,038
1974	2,303	− 65	7,317	835	−66	1,157	8,220	334	11,813
1971 *1*	1,036	−102	1,206	114	−16	134	1,018	180	1,144
2	1,380	− 36	1,121	113	−16	133	794	139	1,118
3	1,062	− 29	1,111	136	−15	144	967	132	1,002
4	1,005	− 1	1,190	83	−15	125	983	103	977
1972 *1*	764	2	1,149	106	−15	137	997	116	1,041
2	815	14	1,208	121	−16	124	1,012	98	1,095
3	706	22	1,175	171	−15	202	1,320	81	1,187
4	685	14	1,227	148	−15	172	1,543	85	1,376
1973 *1*	803	− 23	1,424	152	−19	200	1,665	97	1,768
2	634	− 11	1,355	163	−19	237	1,702	79	1,777
3	788	7	1,472	236	−19	288	1,834	95	2,118
4	742	16	1,517	278	−19	295	2,072	76	2,375
1974 *1*	172	11	1,728	183	−16	282	2,234	93	2,868
2	934	− 34	1,655	187	−16	274	2,027	85	3,252
3	613	− 34	1,843	225	−17	299	1,950	76	3,055
4	584	− 8	2,091	240	−17	302	2,009	80	2,638
1975 *1*	178	7	2,380	284	−17	270	2,157	104	2,309
2	473	15	2,221	261	−17	308	1,924	82	2,286
3	273	− 28	2,323	307	−17	424	1,998	99	2,532
4									

	Personal sector			Net acquisition of financial assets[4]					
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Public sector	Financial companies	Industrial and commercial companies	Personal sector	Overseas sector[5]	Residual error[6]
1972	4,435	−371	2,810	−1,737	−150	553	1,254	− 128	208
1973	5,727	−319	3,173	−2,812	−267	− 418	2,235	894	368
1974	7,531	−278	3,006	−5,079	−388	−3,259	4,247	3,743	736
1971 *1*	904	− 62	444	− 272	− 36	54	398	− 141	− 3
2	787	− 87	533	223	− 36	− 185	167	− 278	109
3	839	− 88	571	− 78	− 23	97	180	− 392	216
4	886	− 87	623	− 186	− 57	109	176	− 237	195
1972 *1*	858	−103	650	− 383	− 46	72	105	− 90	342
2	1,254	− 96	713	− 379	− 19	15	445	− 138	76
3	1,030	− 88	694	− 447	− 46	214	248	89	− 58
4	1,293	− 84	753	− 528	− 39	252	456	11	−152
1973 *1*	1,077	− 93	844	− 644	− 67	− 6	140	163	414
2	1,566	− 68	752	− 732	− 93	4	746	82	− 7
3	1,501	− 84	801	− 677	− 71	− 189	616	218	103
4	1,583	− 74	776	− 759	− 36	− 227	733	431	−142
1974 *1*	1,661	− 88	754	−1,545	−115	− 541	819	845	537
2	1,635	− 64	754	− 755	−103	−1,140	817	977	204
3	2,055	− 65	710	−1,264	− 91	−1,029	1,280	863	241
4	2,180	− 61	788	−1,515	− 79	− 549	1,331	1,058	−246
1975 *1*	2,384	− 94	823	−2,195	− 3	− 48	1,467	432	347
2	2,315	− 80	841	−1,733	− 64	− 280	1,394	343	340
3	2,554	− 54	928	−2,078	−134	− 435	1,572	584	491
4									

---

[1] Excluding financial transactions in writing-off debt. [2] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and addition to reserves. [3] Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation, and increase in value of stocks and work in progress. [4] This balance is equal to saving *plus* capital transfers *less* gross domestic fixed capital formation *less* increase in value of stocks and work in progress. [5] Equals, apart from the change in sign, the current balance of payments accounts, *plus* capital transfers. [6] The residual error in the national income accounts.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
−200
−400
−600
−800
−1,000
−1,200
−1,400
−1,600
−1,800
−2,000
−2,200
−2,400
Financial surplus
Financial deficit
Personal sector
Overseas sector
Industrial and commercial companies sector
Public sector
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Appropriation account of companies

Seasonally adjusted

£ million

		Total	Income						Allocation of income					
			Arising in the United Kingdom										Balance: undistributed income[4]	
			Gross trading profits											
			After deducting stock appreciation	Stock appreciation	Total[1]§	Rent and non-trading income	From abroad		Dividends on ordinary shares[2]	Other interest payments, etc.[2]	Profits due abroad and taxes paid abroad	Payments of United Kingdom taxes on income[3]	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies
1964		6,876	4,306	238	4,544	1,051	1,281		1,396	799	731	753	3,041	156
1965		7,358	4,485	256	4,741	1,206	1,411		1,624	959	790	703	3,071	211
1966		7,267	4,308	302	4,610	1,322	1,335		1,548	1,195	715	719	2,877	213
1967		7,537	4,514	149	4,663	1,468	1,406		1,499	1,303	783	1,009	2,700	243
1968		8,726	4,800	475	5,275	1,723	1,728		1,492	1,499	1,080	1,104	3,296	255
1969		9,118	4,559	600	5,159	1,907	2,052		1,601	1,735	1,128	1,190	3,238	226
1970		9,868	4,538	909	5,447	2,134	2,287		1,453	1,890	1,355	1,554	3,321	295
1971		11,121	5,224	868	6,092	2,455	2,574		1,621	2,017	1,735	1,540	3,762	446
1972		12,900	5,840	1,088	6,928	2,939	3,033		1,613	2,273	2,127	1,469	4,872	546
1973		17,699	6,119	2,595	8,714	4,198	4,787		1,695	3,334	2,876	1,692	7,273	829
1974		21,701	4,822	4,884	9,706	5,352	6,643		1,513	4,350	4,473	2,310	8,220	835
1970	*1*	2,374	1,040	283	1,323	503	548		322	455	307	390	852	48
	2	2,433	1,126	207	1,333	526	574		402	468	340	410	745	68
	3	2,452	1,153	186	1,339	543	570		356	475	355	388	800	78
	4	2,609	1,219	233	1,452	562	595		373	492	353	366	924	101
1971	*1*	2,662	1,188	279	1,467	577	618		387	501	396	246	1,018	114
	2	2,792	1,207	330	1,537	603	652		407	500	441	537	794	113
	3	2,816	1,369	161	1,530	634	652		415	506	439	353	967	136
	4	2,851	1,460	98	1,558	641	652		412	510	459	404	983	83
1972	*1*	2,882	1,307	194	1,501	667	714		457	506	495	321	997	106
	2	3,106	1,459	233	1,692	704	710		485	535	499	454	1,012	121
	3	3,331	1,486	305	1,791	771	769		380	589	545	326	1,320	171
	4	3,581	1,588	356	1,944	797	840		291	643	588	368	1,543	148
1973	*1*	4,001	1,733	376	2,109	923	969		551	711	643	279	1,665	152
	2	4,204	1,539	571	2,110	981	1,113		532	774	646	387	1,702	163
	3	4,446	1,404	801	2,205	1,086	1,155		327	863	711	475	1,834	236
	4	5,048	1,443	847	2,290	1,208	1,550		285	986	876	551	2,072	278
1974	*1*	5,433	733	1,748	2,481	1,291	1,661		429	1,034	1,104	449	2,234	183
	2	5,487	1,113	1,327	2,440	1,334	1,713		388	1,079	1,200	606	2,027	187
	3	5,404	1,589	854	2,443	1,355	1,606		365	1,111	1,079	674	1,950	225
	4	5,377	1,387	955	2,342	1,372	1,663		331	1,126	1,090	581	2,009	240
1975	*1*	5,525	1,214	1,310	2,524	1,395	1,606		401	1,119	1,003	561	2,157	284
	2	5,412	1,348	1,022	2,370	1,442	1,600		430	1,126	998	673	1,924	261
	3	5,349	1,316	917	2,233	1,433	1,683		408	1,122	1,025	489	1,998	307
	4													
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
1974	*1*	*+35·8*	*−57·7*	*+364·9*	*+17·6*	*+39·9*	*+71·4*		..	..	*+71·7*	..	*+34·2*	*+ 20·4*
	2	*+30·5*	*−27·7*	*+132·4*	*+15·6*	*+36·0*	*+53·9*		*−27·1*	*+39·4*	*+85·8*	*+56·6*	*+19·1*	*+ 14·7*
	3	*+21·5*	*+13·2*	*+ 6·6*	*+10·8*	*+24·8*	*+39·0*		*+11·6*	*+28·7*	*+51·8*	*+41·9*	*+ 6·3*	*− 4·6*
	4	*+ 6·5*	*− 3·9*	*+ 12·8*	*+ 2·3*	*+13·6*	*+ 7·3*		*+16·1*	*+14·2*	*+24·4*	*+ 5·4*	*− 3·0*	*− 13·7*
1975	*1*	*+ 1·7*	*+65·6*	*− 25·1*	*+ 1·7*	*+ 8·1*	*− 3·3*		*− 6·5*	*+ 8·2*	*− 9·2*	*+24·9*	*− 3·4*	*+ 55·2*
	2	*− 1·4*	*+21·1*	*− 23·0*	*− 2·9*	*+ 8·1*	*− 6·6*		*+10·8*	*+ 4·4*	*−16·8*	*+11·1*	*− 5·1*	*+ 39·6*
	3	*− 1·0*	*−17·2*	*+ 7·4*	*− 8·6*	*+ 5·8*	*+ 4·8*		*+11·8*	*+ 1·0*	*− 5·0*	*−27·5*	*+ 2·5*	*+ 36·4*
	4													

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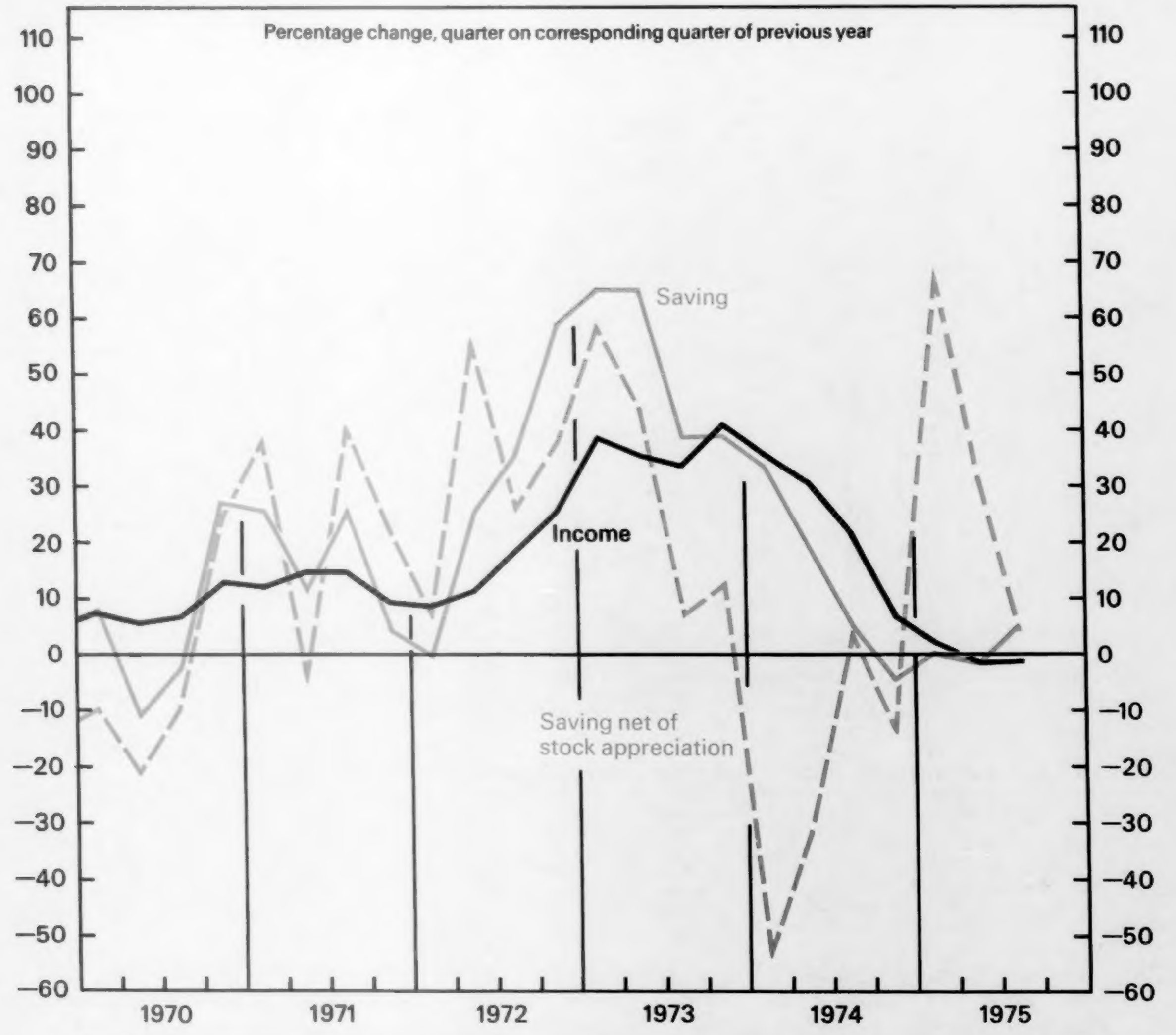
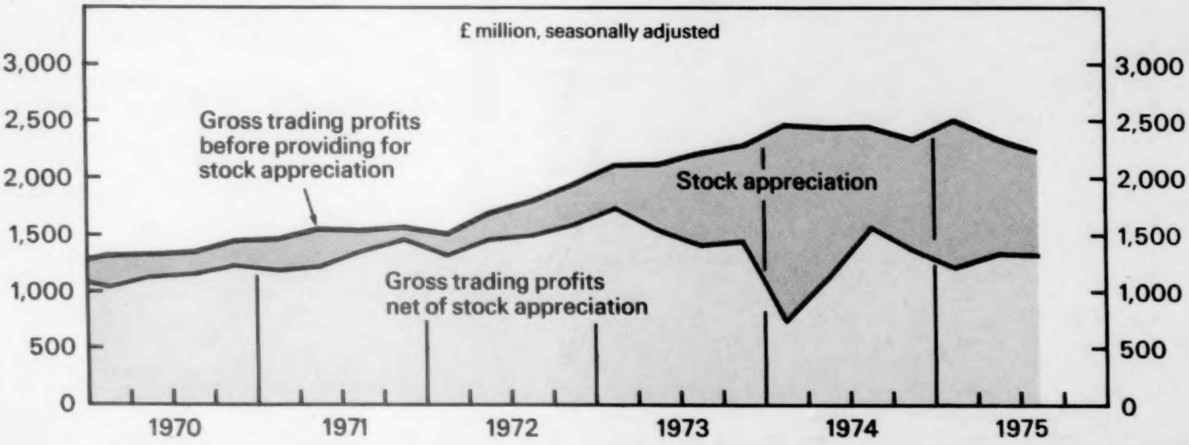
[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[2] With the introduction of the imputation system of corporation tax from 6 April 1973 payments of dividends, previously shown gross of income tax, appear as actual payments, while the advance corporation tax in respect of those dividends is included in United Kingdom taxes on income.

[3] Payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax from 6 April 1973) *less* increases in balance of deductions of income tax, from interest payments and from wages and salaries under PAYE, over payments to the Inland Revenue. Up to 5 April 1973 the balance of deductions of income tax from dividends over payments to the Inland Revenue is also deducted. In the third quarter of 1975 the amount of advance corporation tax included was £251 million, as well as £2 million of ACT addition.

[4] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.


Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
–10
–20
–30
–40
–50
–60
Saving
Income
Saving net of stock appreciation
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975


£ million, seasonally adjusted
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
Gross trading profits before providing for stock appreciation
Stock appreciation
Gross trading profits net of stock appreciation
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Sources and uses of capital funds of industrial and commercial companies

£ million

			Sources of funds					Uses of funds					
											Acquisition of financial assets		
		Total	Undistributed income[1]	Capital transfers	Bank borrowing[2], loans and mortgages	UK capital issues by listed companies (net)	Overseas[3]	Taxes on capital and capital transfers	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Increase in value of stocks and work in progress	Liquid assets[4]	Other	Unidentified items (residual)
1971		6,770	3,762	595	1,006	375	1,032	41	3,467	774	1,238	924†	326†
1972		9,944	4,872	409	3,144	616	903	29	3,777	922	2,345	1,874	997
1973		14,748	7,273	373	5,309	158	1,635	26	4,621	3,417	2,559	3,298	827
1974		15,207	8,220	365	4,442	− 13	2,193	31	5,850	5,963	26	2,844	493
1971	*3*	1,640	1,097	142	52	94	255	6	877	124	331	− 15	317
	4	1,965	1,244	112	270	128	211	6	932	103	754	675	− 505
1972	*1*	1,880	430	126	992	128	204	18	838	130	− 161	397†	658†
	2	2,510	1,172	99	909	189	141	3	923	171	795	668	− 50
	3	2,241	1,410	90	288	167	286	4	914	268	692	361	2
	4	3,313	1,860	94	955	132	272	4	1,102	353	1,019	448	387
1973	*1*	2,924	1,263	102	1,203	33	323	15	1,060	641	222	771	215
	2	3,153	1,862	81	697	80	433	4	1,078	685	378	656	352
	3	3,624	1,865	108	1,326	19	306	4	1,155	977	1,253	344	− 109
	4	5,047	2,283	82	2,083	26	573	3	1,328	1,114	706	1,527	369
1974	*1*	4,186	1,775	105	1,468	− 6	844	16	1,257	1,539	− 265	654	985
	2	4,044	2,330	83	1,220	− 13	424	3	1,365	1,869	222	207	378
	3	3,507	1,872	88	987	14	546	6	1,502	1,548	24	563	− 136
	4	3,470	2,243	89	767	− 8	379	6	1,726	1,007	45	1,420	− 734
1975	*1*	3,244	1,927	120	915	25	257	22	1,570	660	114†	365	513
	2	3,099	2,218	84	402	328	67	5	1,638	526	456	1,157	− 683
	3	2,455	1,953	123	−417	320	476	6	1,966†	533	1,365	−219	−1,196
	4												

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[1] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

[2] After addition of 40 per cent of the excess of debit over credit transit items. [3] Other than investments included in UK capital issues.

[4] Bank deposits are included after subtraction of 60 per cent of the excess of debit over credit transfer items; includes tax deposit accounts from 2nd quarter 1973.

Selected liquid assets of industrial and commercial companies

£ million

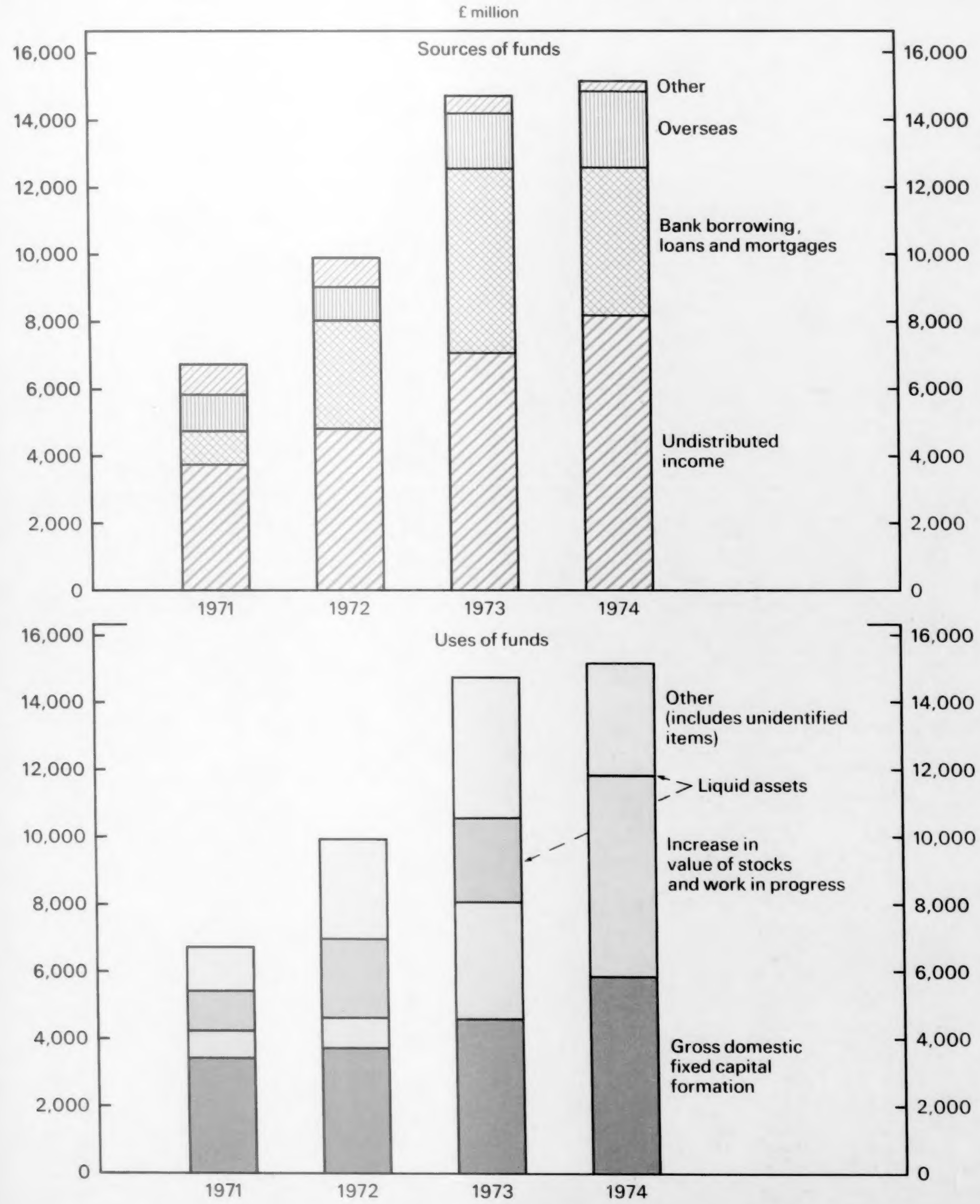
Amounts outstanding at end:		Local authority temporary debt	Deposits with banking sector[1],[2]	Deposits with building societies	Deposits with finance houses[1]	Other identified[1],[3]	Total identified[1]	Bank advances[1],[4]
1971	*1*	217	3,716	71	279	180	4,463	6,212
	2	225	3,801	85	289	184	4,584	6,355
	3	258	4,048	105	320	204	4,935	6,167
	4	257	4,541	140	294	258	5,490	6,431
1972	*1*	276	4,642 4,817	168	256 101	178 173	5,520 5,535	7,235 7,606
	2	314	5,333	188	113	157	6,105	8,688
	3	350	5,993	188	122	157	6,810	8,960
	4	359	6,851	188	136	157	7,691	9,730
1973	*1*	395	7,230 7,225	183	164 162	88	8,060 8,053	10,551 10,649
	2	472	7,202	200	166	87	8,127	11,370
	3	488	8,487	175	186	85	9,421	12,561
	4	483	9,126	160	169	85	10,023	14,421
1974	*1*	519	8,949	149	133	54	9,804	15,423
	2	509	8,897	149	140	52	9,747	16,772
	3	518	9,142	149	104	174	10,087	17,387
	4	484	9,038	149	97	101	9,869	18,019
1975	*1*	424	9,336	149	114	61†	10,084†	18,316
	2	415	9,963 9,514	159	93	119	10,749 10,300	19,332 17,439
	3	434	10,381	164	101	389	11,469	17,517
	4							

---

[1] The breaks in series result from further information regarding holdings by sector and changes to the banking and finance houses sectors.

[2] From 2nd quarter 1973 includes identified holdings of dollar certificates of deposit. [3] Treasury bills, tax reserve certificates and tax deposit accounts.

[4] Including refinanceable export and shipbuilding credits with effect from mid-May 1972.


£ million
Sources of funds
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
Other
Overseas
Bank borrowing, loans and mortgages
Undistributed income
1971
1972
1973
1974
Uses of funds
Other (includes unidentified items)
Liquid assets
Increase in value of stocks and work in progress
Gross domestic fixed capital formation
1971
1972
1973
1974

Bank advances to United Kingdom residents by banks in Great Britain[1]

Seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	*Percentage change on year earlier*[3]	Manufacturing	*Percentage change on year earlier*[3]	Other production	Financial	Services	Personal
Outstanding at mid-month								
1969 ***Aug***	7,747	*+12·0*	2,981	*+24·0*	986	968	1,910	902
Nov	7,659	*+ 8·0*	3,102	*+25·6*	994	931	1,758	874
1970 ***Feb***	7,786	*+ 5·3*	3,145	*+16·9*	998	950	1,815	878
May	8,172	*+ 7·3*	3,442	*+20·2*	1,041	973	1,785	931
Aug	8,491	*+ 9·6*	3,596	*+20·6*	1,081	986	1,850	978
Nov	8,664	*+13·1*	3,704	*+19·4*	1,107	1,015	1,835	1,003
1971 ***Feb***	9,108	*+17·0*	3,892	*+23·8*	1,109	1,114	1,956	1,037
May	9,344	*+14·3*	3,772	*+ 9·6*	1,145	1,281	2,039	1,107
Aug	9,527	*+12·2*	3,726	*+ 3·6*	1,195	1,317	2,086	1,203
Nov	10,173	*+17·4*	3,705	—	1,282	1,547	2,241	1,398
1972 ***Feb***	10,855	*+19·2*	3,730	*− 4·2*	1,316	1,817	2,361	1,631
May[2]	12,383	*+32·5*	3,930	*+ 4·2*	1,467	2,411	2,597	1,978
	13,278	*+32·5*	4,622	*+ 4·2*	1,577	2,455	2,646	1,978
Aug	14,841	*+46·2*	4,915	*+11·3*	1,717	2,986	2,881	2,342
Nov	16,010	*+48·4*	5,014	*+14·6*	1,880	3,346	3,151	2,619
1973 ***Feb***	17,929	*+56·8*	5,555	*+28·3*	2,024	3,847	3,609	2,894
May	18,324	*+38·0*	5,462	*+18·2*	2,144	4,112	3,510	3,096
Aug	20,942	*+41·1*	5,941	*+20·9*	2,385	4,766	4,463	3,387
Nov[1]	22,832	*+42·6*	6,566	*+31·0*	2,526	5,400	4,879	3,461
	24,829	*+42·6*	6,681	*+31·0*	2,900	5,965	5,218	4,065
1974 ***Feb***	26,645	*+37·4*	7,183	*+27·2*	3,157	6,600	5,740	3,965
May	28,041	*+42·0*	7,864	*+41·9*	3,394	6,608	6,261	3,914
Aug[4]	29,674	*+32·1*	8,772	*+45·7*	3,582	6,951	6,394	3,975
Nov	30,907	*+24·5*	9,374	*+40·3*	3,560	6,944	7,004	4,025
1975 ***Feb***	31,419	*+17·9*	9,675	*+34·7*	3,556	6,870	7,324	3,994

[1] Advances made by the six finance houses recognised or confirmed as banks in January 1972 and January 1973 are only included from the second set of figures for November 1973.

[2] Before and after the transfer of £734 million of certain export and shipbuilding credits from Sterling bills discounted to Advances to UK residents, and certain other upward revisions totalling £178 million.

[3] Percentage change on year earlier is shown after deducting the amounts in footnotes [1] and [2] from the three subsequent quarters following May 1972 and November 1973.

[4] After transfer of £95 million from Financial to Personal.

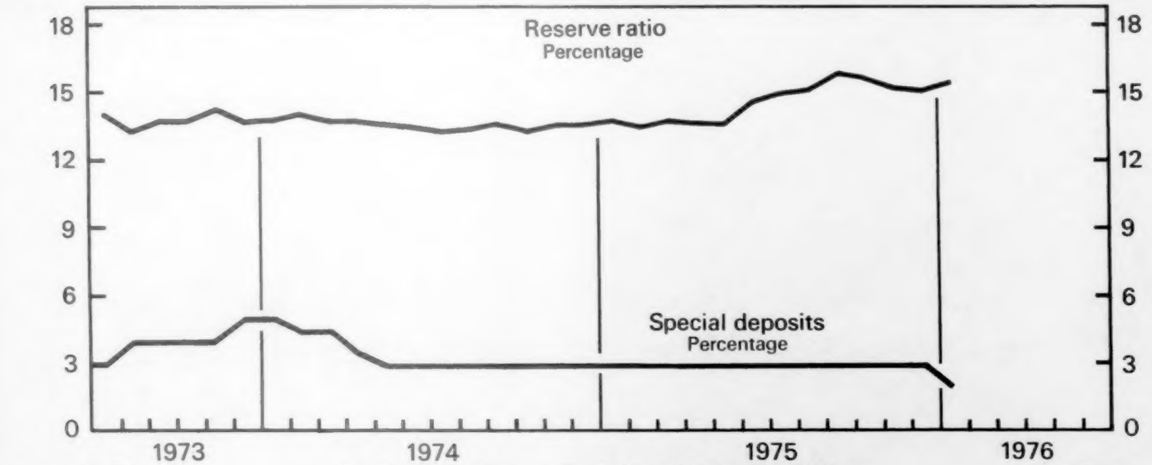
Eligible liabilities

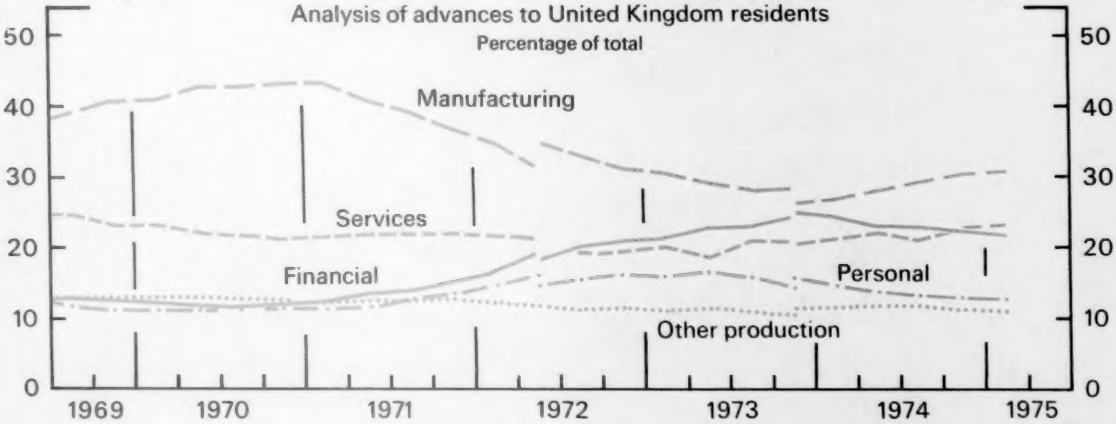
Unadjusted

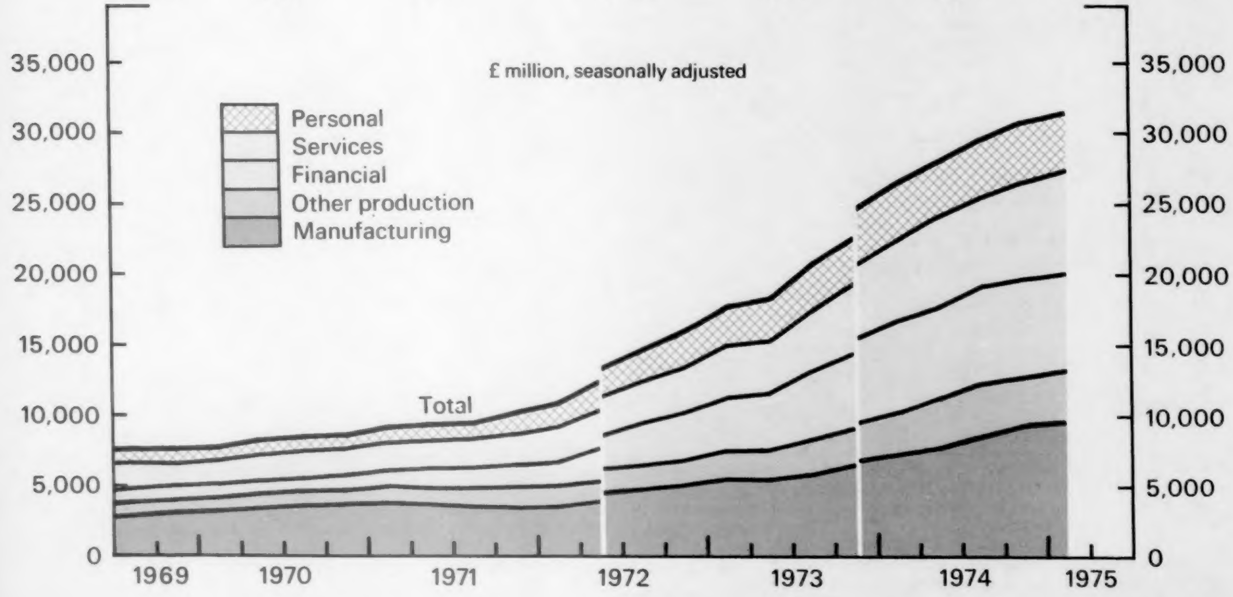
	£ million		Per cent		£ million
	Eligible liabilities	*of which:* Interest bearing[1]	Reserve ratio	Special deposits[2]	Supplementary deposits
At mid-month					
1974 ***S***	30,752	21,808	13·6	3	2
O	31,219	21,983	13·4	3	1
N	31,454	22,110	13·6	3	2
D	31,527	21,922	13·6	3	1
1975 ***J***	31,603	21,851	13·8	3	2
F	31,857	22,342	13·5	3	—
M	32,054	22,341	13·8	3	. .
A	32,322	22,135	13·7	3	. .
M	32,607†	22,232 22,723†	13·7	3	. .
J	32,376	22,482	14·6	3	. .
J	33,209	23,155	15·0	3	. .
A	33,049	22,772	15·1	3	. .
S	32,980	22,844	15·9	3	. .
O	33,367	22,986	15·7	3	. .
N	33,450	23,031	15·2	3	. .
D	33,349	22,769	15·1	3	. .
1976 ***J***	33,081	22,525	15·5	2	. .

[1] Banks in Northern Ireland were excluded up to the first figure for May 1975.

[2] Not yet applicable to banks in Northern Ireland.


Reserve ratio
Percentage
Special deposits
Percentage
18
15
12
9
6
3
0
1973
1974
1975
1976


Analysis of advances to United Kingdom residents
Percentage of total
Manufacturing
Services
Financial
Personal
Other production
50
40
30
20
10
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975


£ million, seasonally adjusted
Personal
Services
Financial
Other production
Manufacturing
Total
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Interest rates, security prices and yields

		Percentage rate												
		Last Friday							Last working day	Average of working days				
					London clearing banks							*Financial Times* index of industrial ordinary shares		
												1 July 1935=100		
		Bank of England's minimum lending rate to the market[1]	Treasury bill yield[2]	Deposits with local authorities (3 months)[3]	Base rate	Deposit account: 7 days' notice[4]	Inter-bank (3 month rate)[5]	Sterling certificates of deposit (3 months)	Interest on US$ deposits in London (3 months)[6]	Building Societies Association recommended rate on shares[7]	British government securities 2½% Consols yield	Price index	Dividend yield	Earnings yield[8]
1965		6	5·60	6⅜	6	4	6½ – 6⅝	..	5·25	4·00	6·42	337·3	5·74	9·12
1966		7	6·64	7¼– 7 5/16	7	5	7 5/16– 7⅜	..	6·56	4·25	6·80	331·9	5·98	8·52
1967		8	7·63	7¾– 7⅞	8	6	8 1/16– 8 3/16	..	6·31	4·25	6·69	355·0	5·36	6·69
1968		7	6·89	7¾	7	5	7 13/16– 8	7⅝ – 7 15/16	7·13	4·50	7·39	463·3	4·05	4·99
1969		8	7·80	9 – 9 1/16	8	6	9⅜ – 9½	9⅛ – 9¼	10·06	5·00	8·88	419·8	4·43	5·82
1970		7	6·93	7¼	7	5	7⅛ – 7¼	7 3/16– 7 5/16	6·56	5·00	9·16	361·0	4·75	6·54
1971		5	4·46	4½– 4⅝	4½	2½	4⅝ – 4¾	4⅝ – 4¾	5·75	5·00	9·05	386·2	4·76	6·21
1972		9	8·48	8¾	7½	5¾	8⅞ – 9 1/16	8 15/16– 9 1/16	5·91	5·25	9·11	503·8	3·26	4·98
1973		13	12·82	16 –18⅛	13	9½	16 1/16–16 5/16	15¾ –16	10·19	7·50	10·85	435·6	4·12	..
1974		11½	11·30	13¼	12	9½	12 1/12–12 13/16	12⅝ –12¾	10·06	7·50	14·95	251·2	8·23	21·47
1975		11¼	10·93	11¼–11⅜	11	7	11 1/16–11 3/16	11 –11⅛	5·88	7·00	14·66	311·0	6·81	19·49
1973	*J*	8¾	8·29	9⅜	8½	6¾	9¾ – 9⅞	9¾ – 9⅞	6·63	5·25	9·79	489·9	3·32	5·36
	F	8¾	8·23	10¾	9½	7¾	10¾ –10⅞	10¾ –10⅞	8·44	5·60	9·89	453·6	3·55	..
	M	8½	8·10	10⅛	9½	7¾	9 13/16–10	9¾ – 9⅞	8·69	5·60	10·16	445·5	3·61	7·30
	A	8¼	7·82	9¼	9	7¼	9 3/16– 9⅜	9¼ – 9⅜	8·25	6·30	10·23	464·1	3·53	7·29
	M	7¾	7·33	9⅜	8½	6¾	9 1/16– 9½	9⅛ – 9¼	8·63	6·75	10·34	457·4	3·77	8·17
	J	7½	7·08	8⅛	8	6¼	7 15/16– 8 3/16	8 1/16– 8 3/16	9·06	6·75	10·38	464·9	3·91	8·68
	J	11½	11·20	10½ –11⅜	8	6¼	11¼ –11⅝	11⅝ –11⅞	11·47	6·75	10·84	431·2	4·35	9·66
	A	11½	11·28	13¾ –13⅞	11	9½	14⅜ –14⅝	14¼ –14 9/16	11·56	6·75	11·37	422·8	4·46	9·97
	S	11½	11·25	13⅜ –13½	11	9½	13 3/16–13½	13¼ –13 7/16	10·47	6·75	11·60	418·0	4·53	10·13
	O	11¼	10·96	13 –13⅛	11	9½	12 13/16–13	12 13/16–12 15/16	9·19	7·50	11·31	434·7	4·34	9·81
	N	13	12·85	15 –15¼	13	9½	15½ –15 11/16	15⅝ –15¾	10·47	7·50	11·89	401·5	4·73	10·68
	D	13	12·82	16 –16⅛	13	9½	16 1/16–16 5/16	15¾ –16	10·19	7·50	12·38	329·9	5·72	12·87
1974	*J*	12¾	12·40	16 –16⅛	13	9½	16 1/16–16 5/16	16⅛ –16⅜	8·88	7·50	12·79	324·8	5·83	13·30
	F	12½	12·18	14½–14¾	13	9½	14¼ –14 7/16	14¼ –14⅜	8·63	7·50	13·49	316·5	5·84	13·77
	M	12½	12·35	16	13	9½	15⅜ –15⅞	15⅝ –15¾	10·00	7·50	13·84	297·5	6·17	15·15
	A	12	11·82	13½–13¾	12½	9½	13 7/16–13⅝	13 9/16–13 11/16	11·69	7·50	14·61	290·0	6·40	16·33
	M	11¾	11·54	12⅞–13	12	9½	12 11/16–12⅞	12¾ –12⅞	11·88	7·50	14·11	296·6	6·67	17·21
	J	11¾	11·56	13¼–13½	12	9½	13⅛ –13½	13 7/16–13 9/16	13·50	7·50	14·73	267·5	7·49	19·35
	J	11¾	11·51	13⅜	12	9½	13⅜ –13 9/16	13 7/16–13 9/16	13·56	7·50	15·13	254·8	7·81	20·74
	A	11¾	11·57	12⅝ –12¾	12	9½	12½ –12⅝	12½ –12⅝	13·94	7·50	15·65	222·9	8·91	23·94
	S	11½	11·29	12¼	12	9½	11 13/16–12⅛	11⅞ –12	12·19	7·50	15·14	203·5	9·86	26·37
	O	11½	11·19	11¾	12	9½	11½ –11¾	11 9/16–11 11/16	10·12	7·50	15·93	199·4	10·12	27·16
	N	11½	11·29	12¾ –12⅞	12	9½	12½ –12¾	12 9/16–12 11/16	10·62	7·50	16·89	181·0	11·09	30·10
	D	11½	11·30	13¼	12	9½	12½ –12 13/16	12⅝ –12¾	10·06	7·50	17·10	160·1	12·59	34·19
1975	*J*	11	10·58	12 –12¼	11½	9½	11¾ –12	11 13/16–11 15/16	7·44	7·50	16·03	183·7	10·99	30·28
	F	10½	10·01	11½	11½	9	10¾ –11	10¾ –10⅞	7·31	7·50	14·94	262·6	7·56	21·66
	M	10	9·59	10½	10½	7½	9⅞ –10 1/16	9⅞ –10	6·97	7·50	13·92	292·6	6·80	20·35
	A	9¾	9·46	9¾	9½	6¼	9 9/16– 9⅞	9 13/16– 9 15/16	6·94	7·50	14·58	314·9	6·51	19·30
	M	10	9·67	10	9½	6¼	9⅞ –10	9 13/16– 9 15/16	6·06	7·50	15·22	339·0	6·12	18·09
	J	10	9·71	9½– 9⅝	9½	6¼	9⅝ – 9 13/16	9⅝ – 9¾	6·75	7·00	14·70	332·6	6·06	18·07
	J	11	10·72	10½–10⅝	9½	6¼	10⅜ –10 11/16	10½ –10⅝	7·13	7·00	14·06	304·4	6·68	19·62
	A	11	10·66	10½	10	6½	10⅜ –10 9/16	10⅜ –10½	7·50	7·00	14·12	298·3	6·94	19·91
	S	11	10·76	10⅝–10⅞	10	6½	10½ –10 11/16	10⅝ –10¾	7·53	7·00	14·08	328·9	6·31	17·58
	O	12	11·74	11⅝–11¾	11	7	11 9/16–11¾	11 7/16–11½	6·81	7·00	14·90	341·9	6·14	16·88
	N	11½	11·30	11⅜–11 7/16	11	7	11⅛ –11⅜	11 3/16–11 5/16	7·06	7·00	14·79	367·9	5·76	16·02
	D	11¼	10·93	11¼–11⅜	11	7	11 1/16–11 3/16	11 –11⅛	5·88	7·00	14·86	365·8	5·74	15·98
1976	*J*	10	9·52	9⅞– 9 15/16	10½	6½	9⅝ – 9 11/16	9 7/16– 9½	5·38	7·00	13·78	397·0	5·30	14·91
	F													
	M													

---

[1] Previously known as Bank rate. With effect from 13 October 1972, the Bank's minimum lending rate to the market will normally be ½% higher than the average rate of discount for Treasury bills established at the weekly tender, rounded to the nearest ¼% above; the rate normally becomes effective, for lending by the Bank, from the following Monday. For changes in Bank rate 1932–72 see *Supplement of Definitions and Explanatory Notes* to *Monthly Digest of Statistics.*

[2] Average discount rate expressed as the rate at which interest is earned during the life of the bills.

[3] For a minimim term of 3 months and thereafter at 7 days' notice.

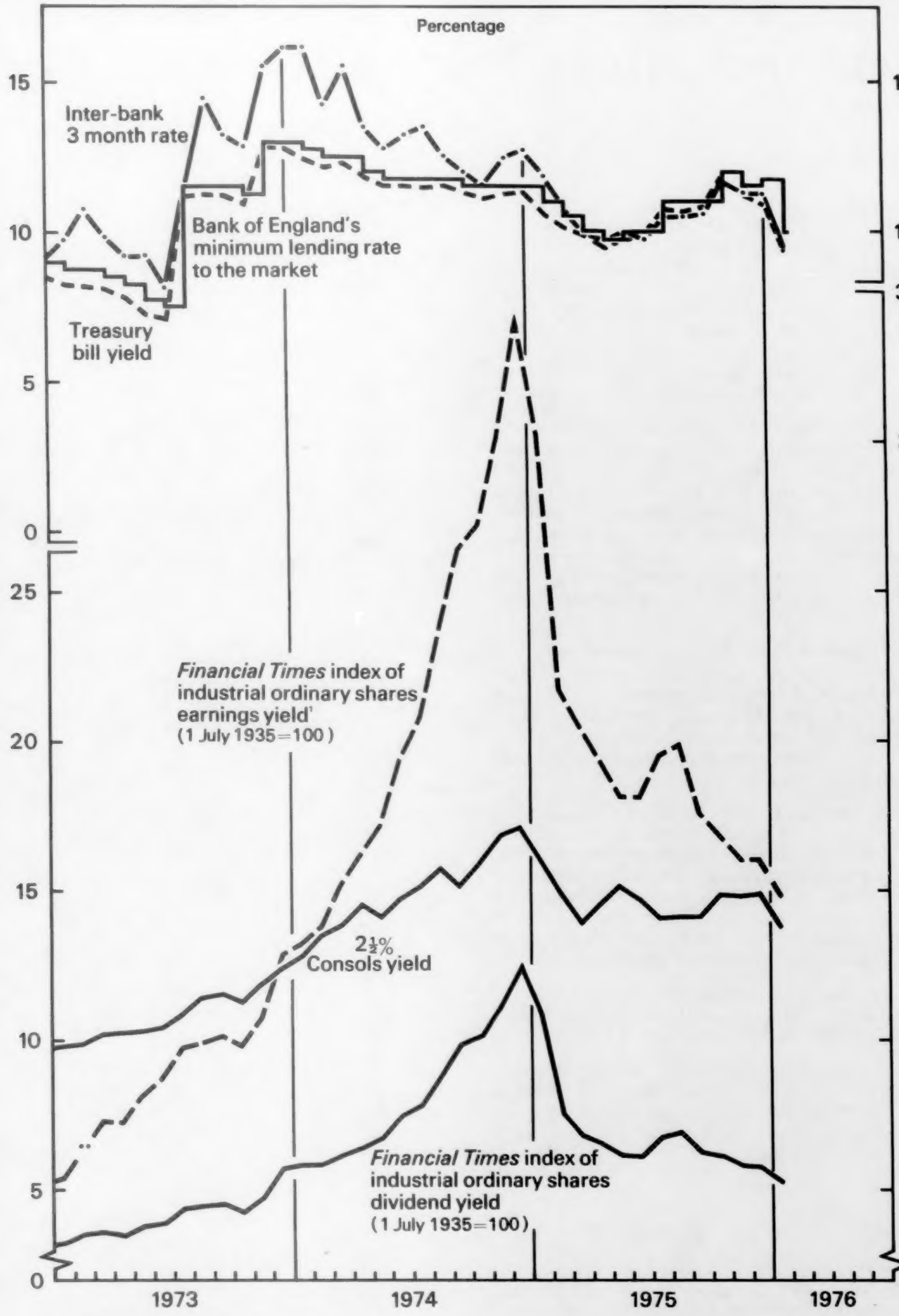
[4] Rate paid on deposits of less than £10,000, which was restricted to 9½% from September 1973 to 28 February 1975.

[5] Spread of rates over the day in the inter-bank sterling market.

[6] Middle-closing.

[7] Net of income tax where this is paid by societies at the agreed composite rate.

[8] A change in basis of calculation of the Earnings yield occurred on 26 February 1973 and is explained in *Financial Statistics Notes and Definitions.* No meaningful average for the month of February is therefore available.



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[1] No figure available for February 1973

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy[1]

Definitions

This section shows a reference chronology of peaks and troughs representing growth cycles in the United Kingdom economy, and groups of indicator series which have in the past had a consistent timing relationship with the reference cycle. In the February, May, August and November issues graphs will be presented of 18 indicator series, arranged in four groups by timing classification, together with four composite indices, one for each timing group. In the intermediate months, only the composite indices are shown.

Growth cycles are defined as cyclical movements in the deviations from a long-term trend. Thus, the contraction phase of a growth cycle is not necessarily a contraction of the economy, but a reduction in growth rate below that of the long-term trend. The trend-eliminated series are obtained by subtracting from the original series an estimate of the long-term trend. Over the central part of the series the trend is estimated by a five-year moving average; for the 2½ years at each end a linear regression fitted to the extreme 5 years of data is used.

The historical reference chronology has been obtained by considering evidence of growth cycles in six series: the three estimates of GDP based on expenditure, output and income respectively, together with industrial production, retail sales volume and notified vacancies. Known special economic or climatic factors were discounted in judging the location of reference turning points.

The groups of indicators have been selected because historically their growth cycle turning points have tended to be in a consistent relationship to the reference chronology, and because they have an economic rationale to account for this relationship. Each group is presented in two forms: on the left hand page are shown seasonally adjusted and MCD-smoothed series, and on the right hand page the same series after trend-elimination and inversion if appropriate.

The composite indices are simple averages of indicator series after trend-elimination, amplitude adjustment, MCD-smoothing and inversion if appropriate.

The graphs of trend-eliminated series, and of the composite indices derived from them, show the last 2½ years in pecked lines. This emphasises that this portion of the series is provisional and liable to be revised due to the operation of the trend-elimination process.

The latest parts of the composite index graphs are shown as dotted lines; this indicates the areas where differing reporting lags make it necessary to base the indices on incomplete sets of indicators. These portions of the graphs are included to give whatever information is available about the latest movements, but they must be treated with more caution than the remainder. The comments on the latest movements point out which indicators are affecting the latest values of the composite indices.

Recent movements of the indicators

(data available to 9 February 1976)

Drawing upon data for two of its four components, the index of longer leading indicators showed a large rise in January. There were increases in both the *Financial Times* share price index and the (inverted) short-term rate of interest. The composite index still shows a rise in December despite the inclusion of data on housing starts which are provisionally estimated to have fallen sharply in that month.

Additional information and revisions to existing data have made substantial changes to the path of the index of shorter leading indicators since last month. With data now available for all of its components up to October, the composite index is provisionally estimated to have stopped falling in July, and to have risen from then. In December, the composite index, based on three of its four components, shows a further rise. There were increases in new car registrations and hire purchase debt during that month and also a substantial rise in the level of the (inverted) bankruptcies series during the fourth quarter of 1975.

The composite index of coincident indicators rose in November for the second consecutive month. However, at present the composite index for October and November is based solely on the two monthly indicators available, namely retail sales volume and the index of manufacturing production. Confirmation of this upward movement will have to await further quarterly information on GDP and real disposable income.

During January the composite index of lagging indicators, based on unemployment and vacancies, has fallen again. This latest fall continues the decline in the composite index since its last peak, which has moved from July to October 1974,following revisions to some of its components.

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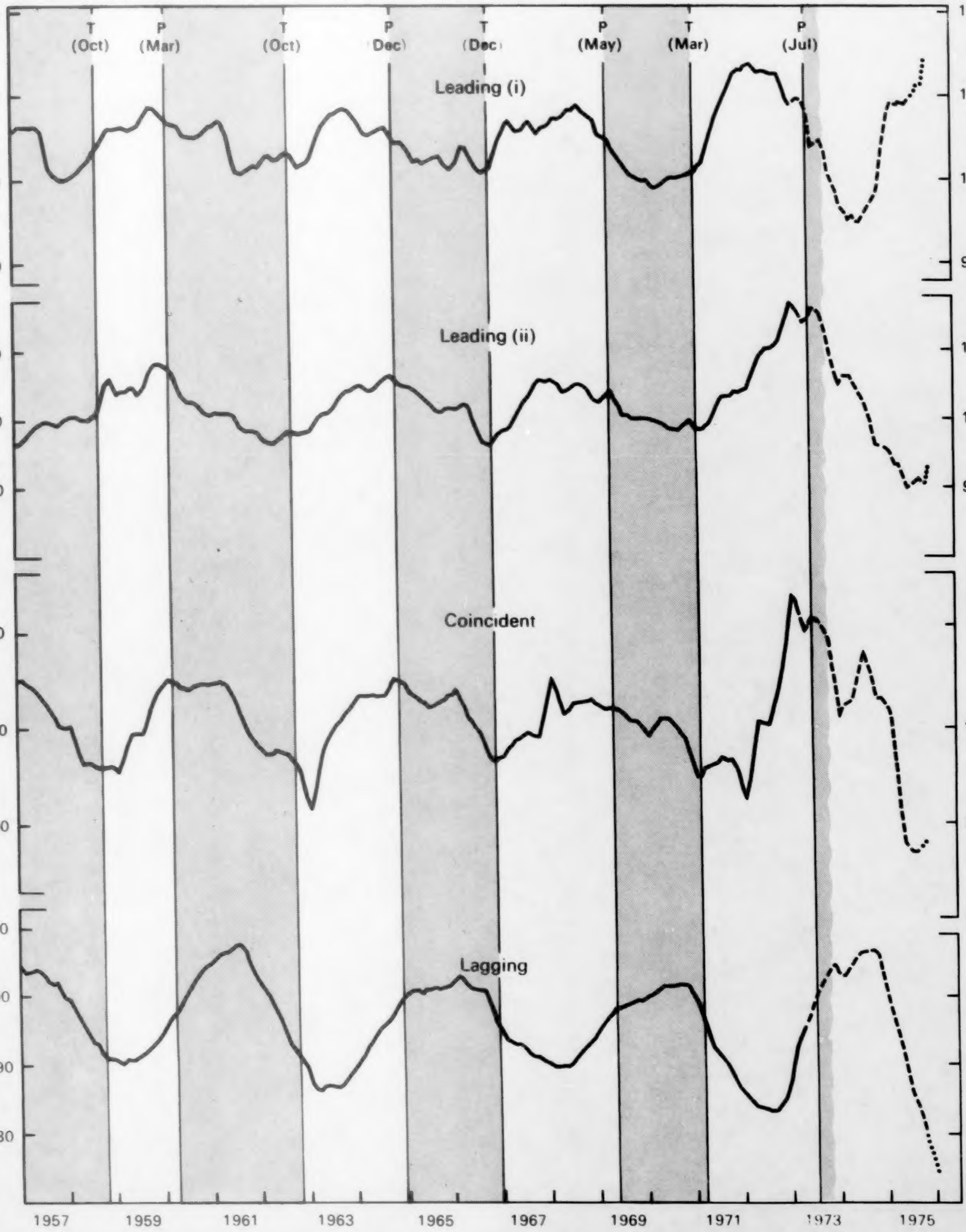
[1] Introduced with an article in the March 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*. A further eight pages, showing individual indicators, will be published once a quarter in the February, May, August and November issues. The interrupted shading on the charts beginning at the peak in July 1973 is intended to show that, although a date has been selected for the peak, the date of the succeeding trough is as yet undetermined.

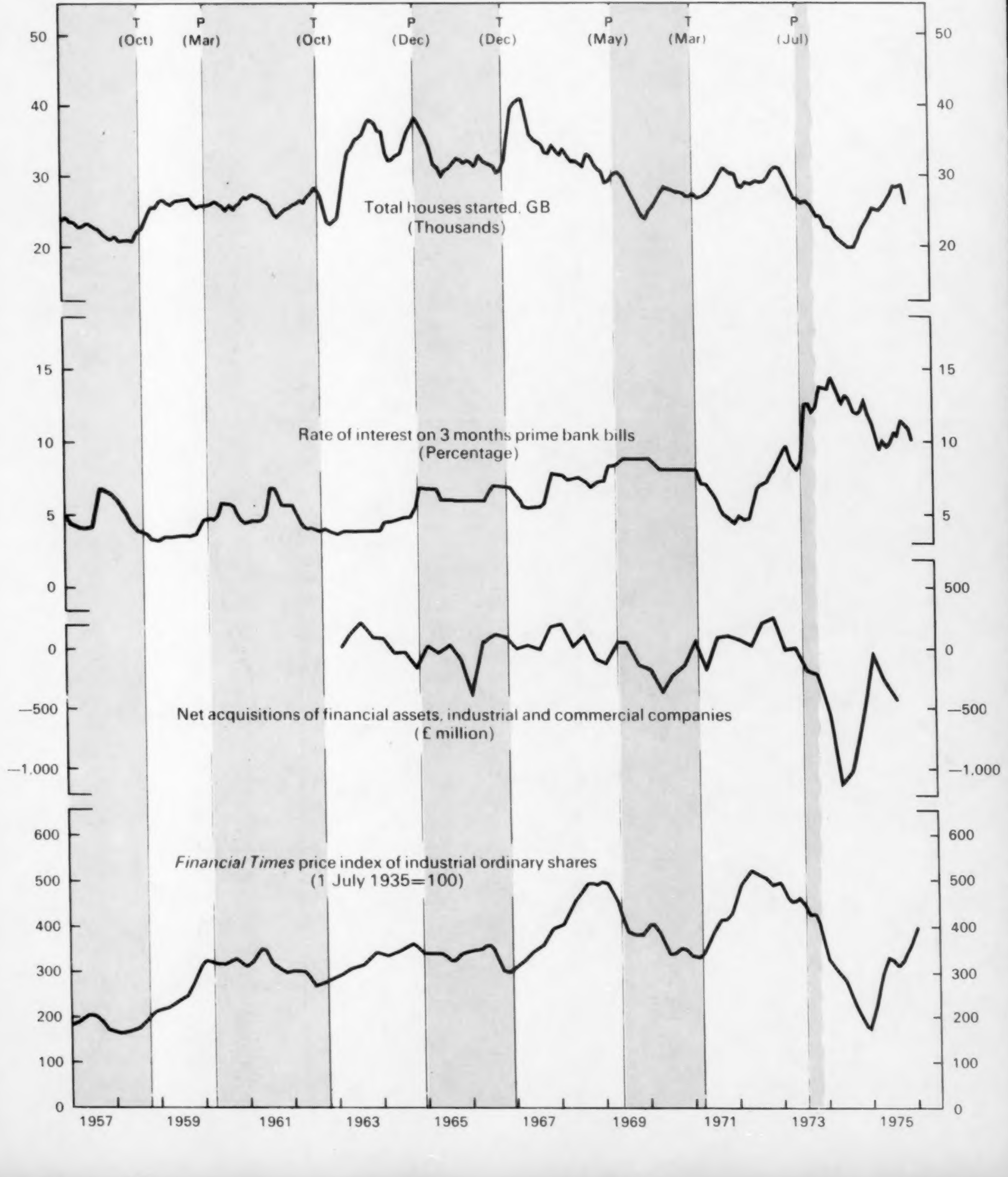
Cyclical indicators

Composite indices of indicator groups January 1970=100



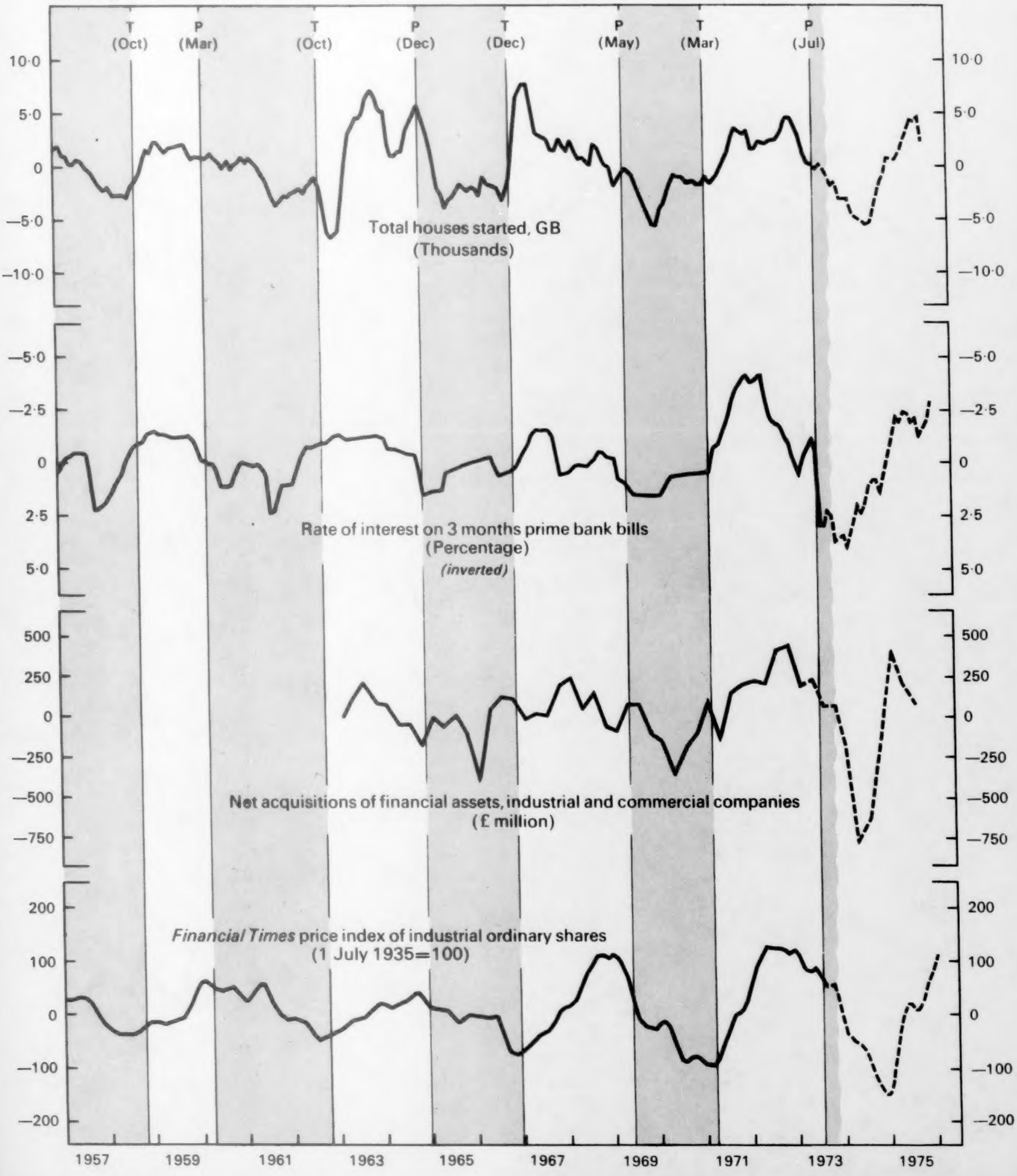
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Leading indicators (i) Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



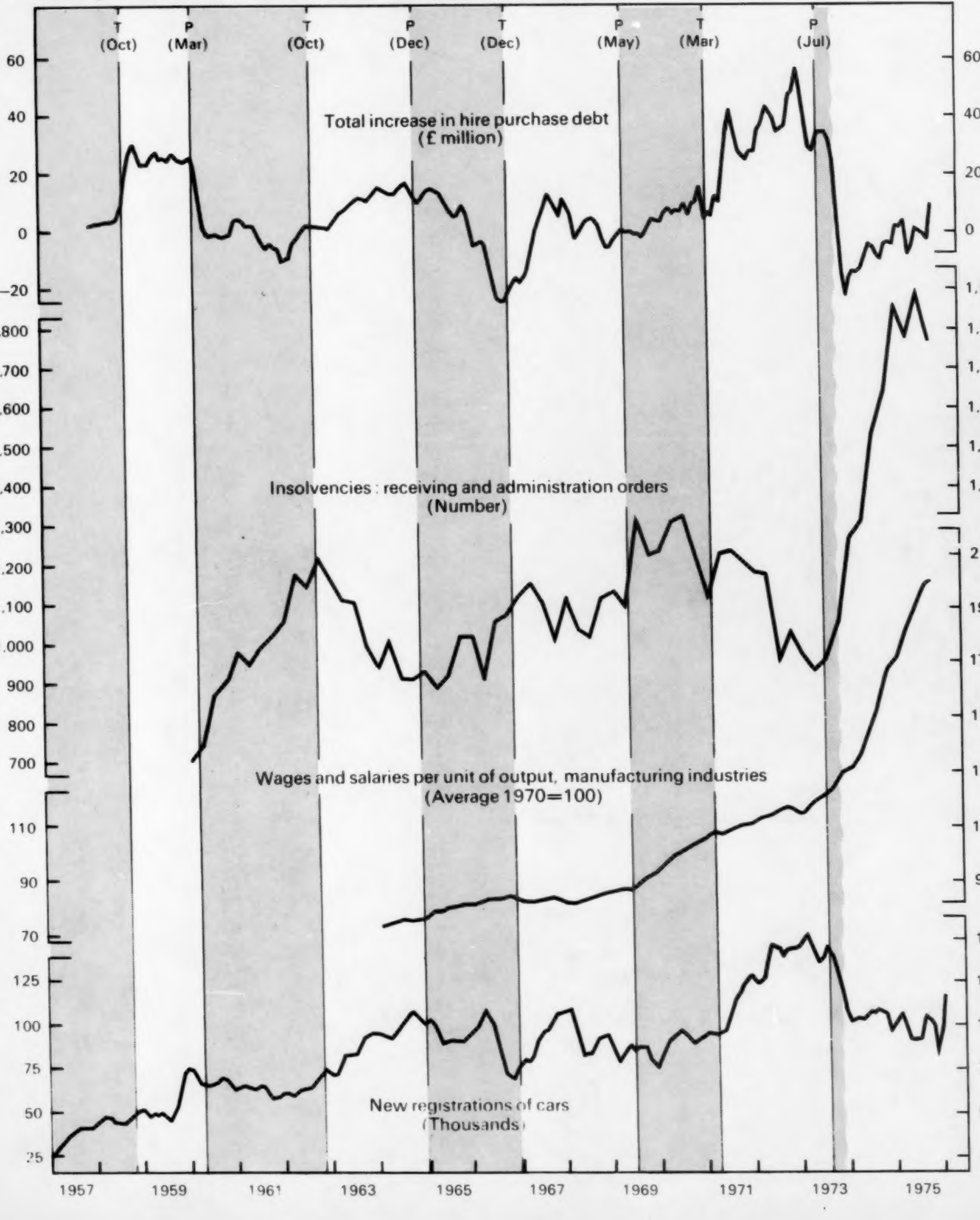
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Leading indicators (i) Smoothed trend-eliminated series



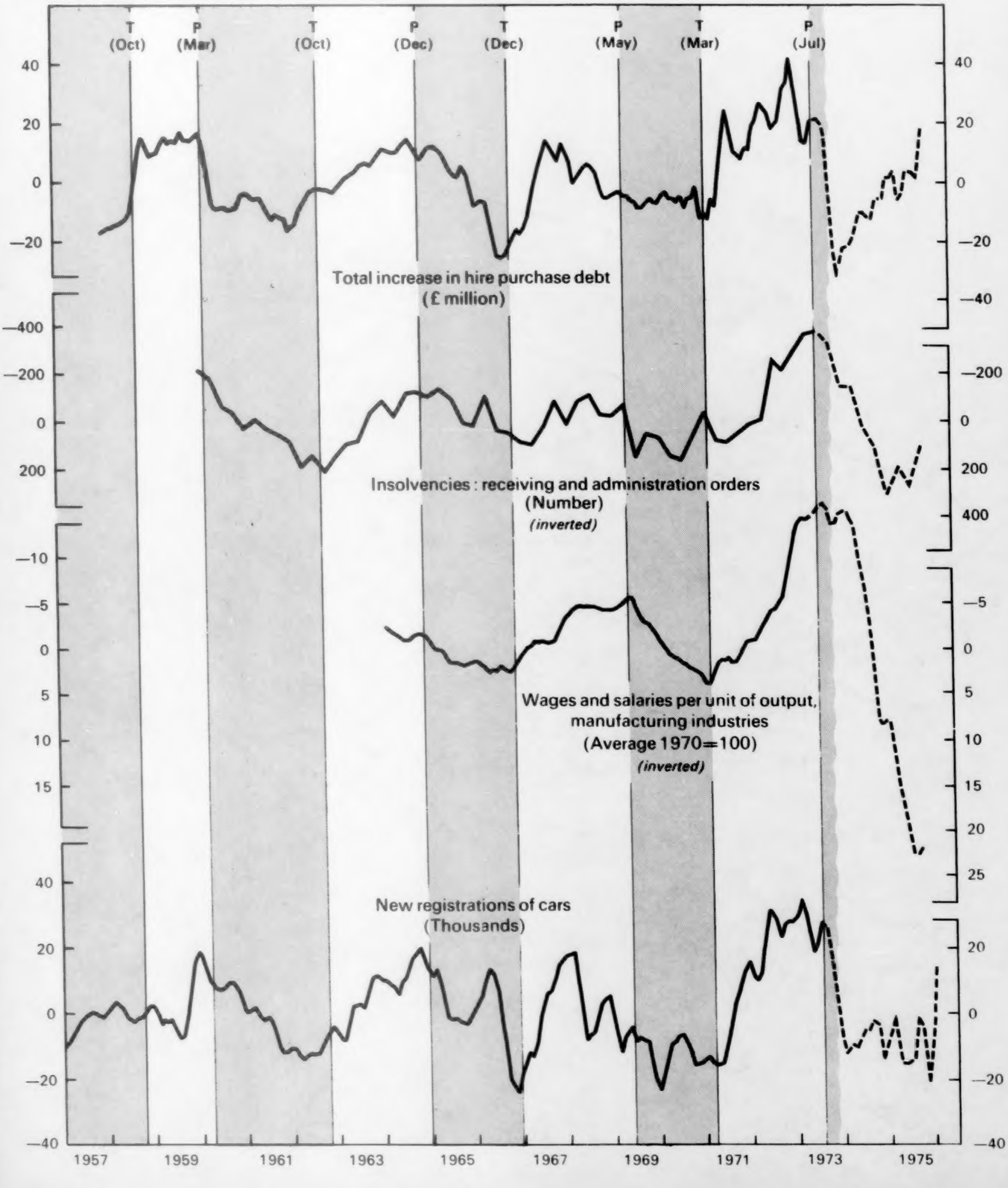
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Leading indicators (ii) Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



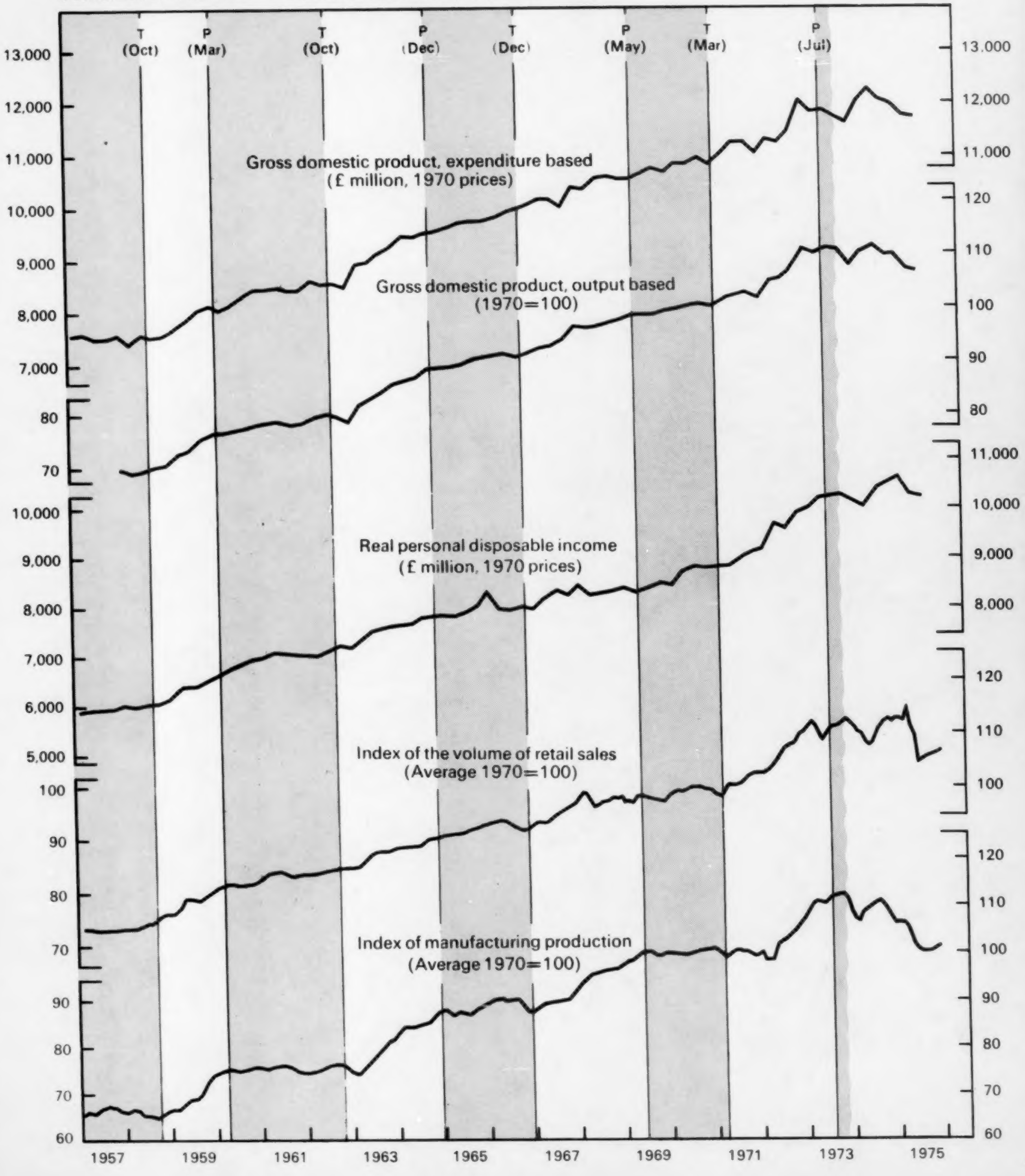
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Leading indicators (ii) Smoothed trend-eliminated series



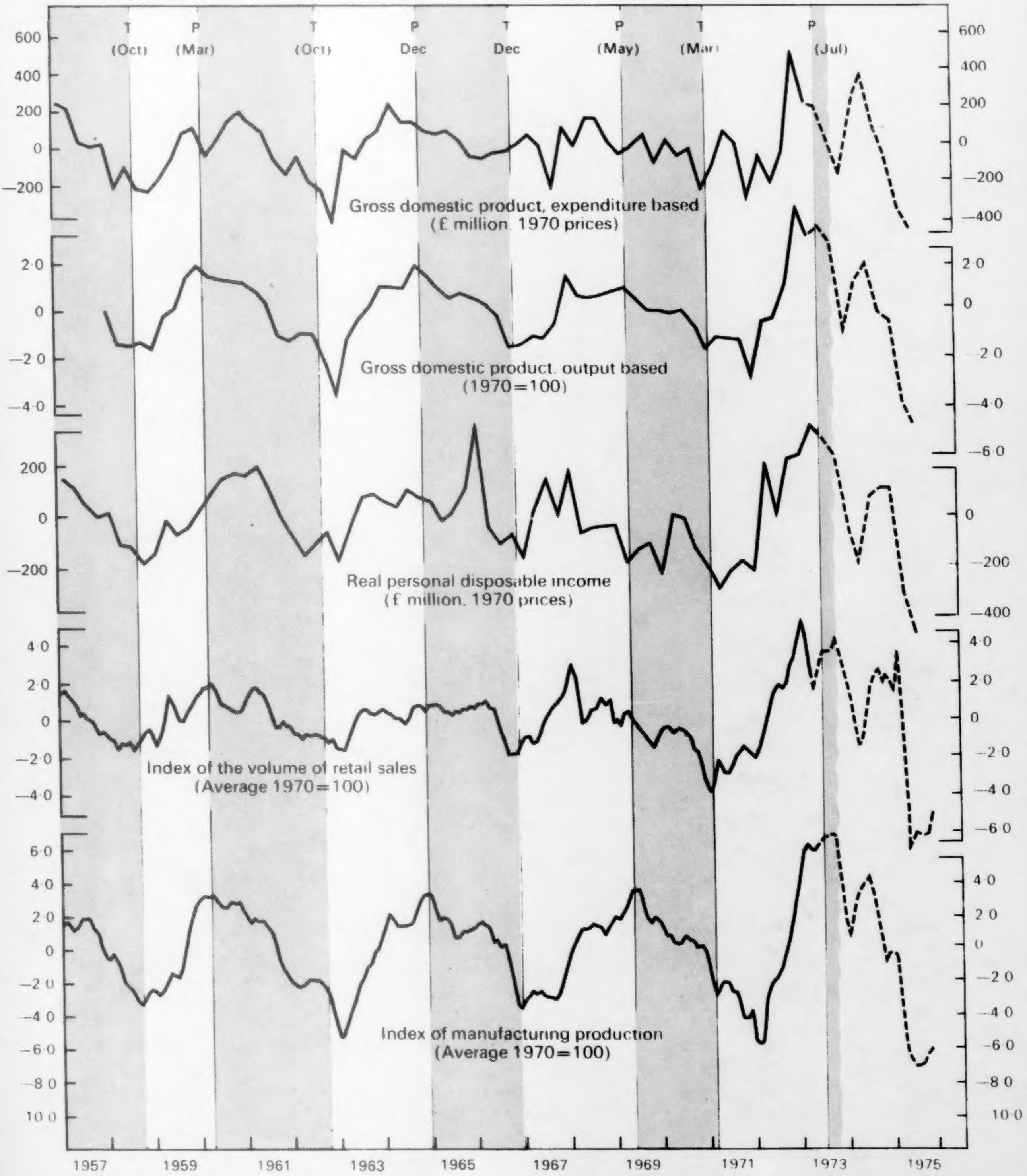
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Coincident indicators Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



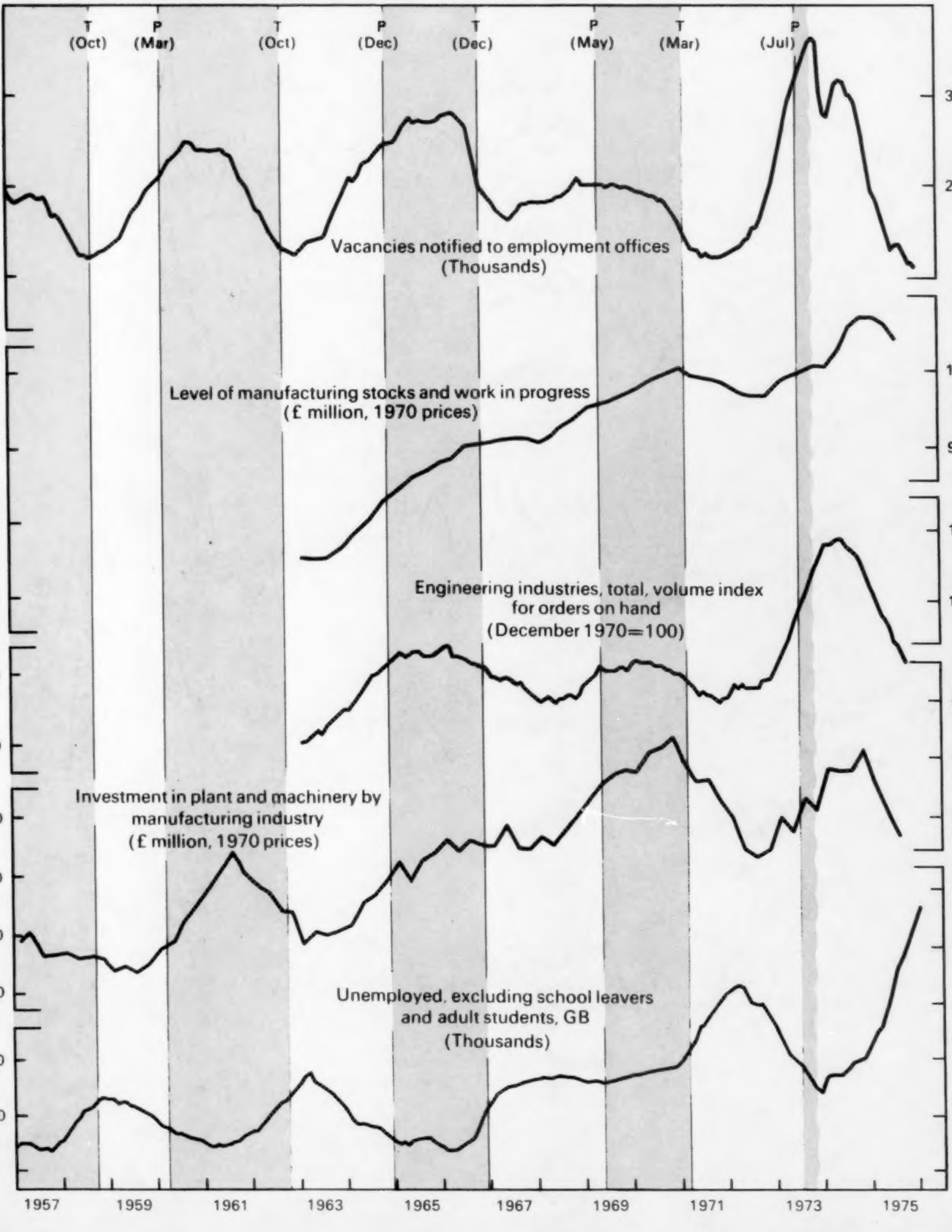
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Coincident indicators   Smoothed trend-eliminated series



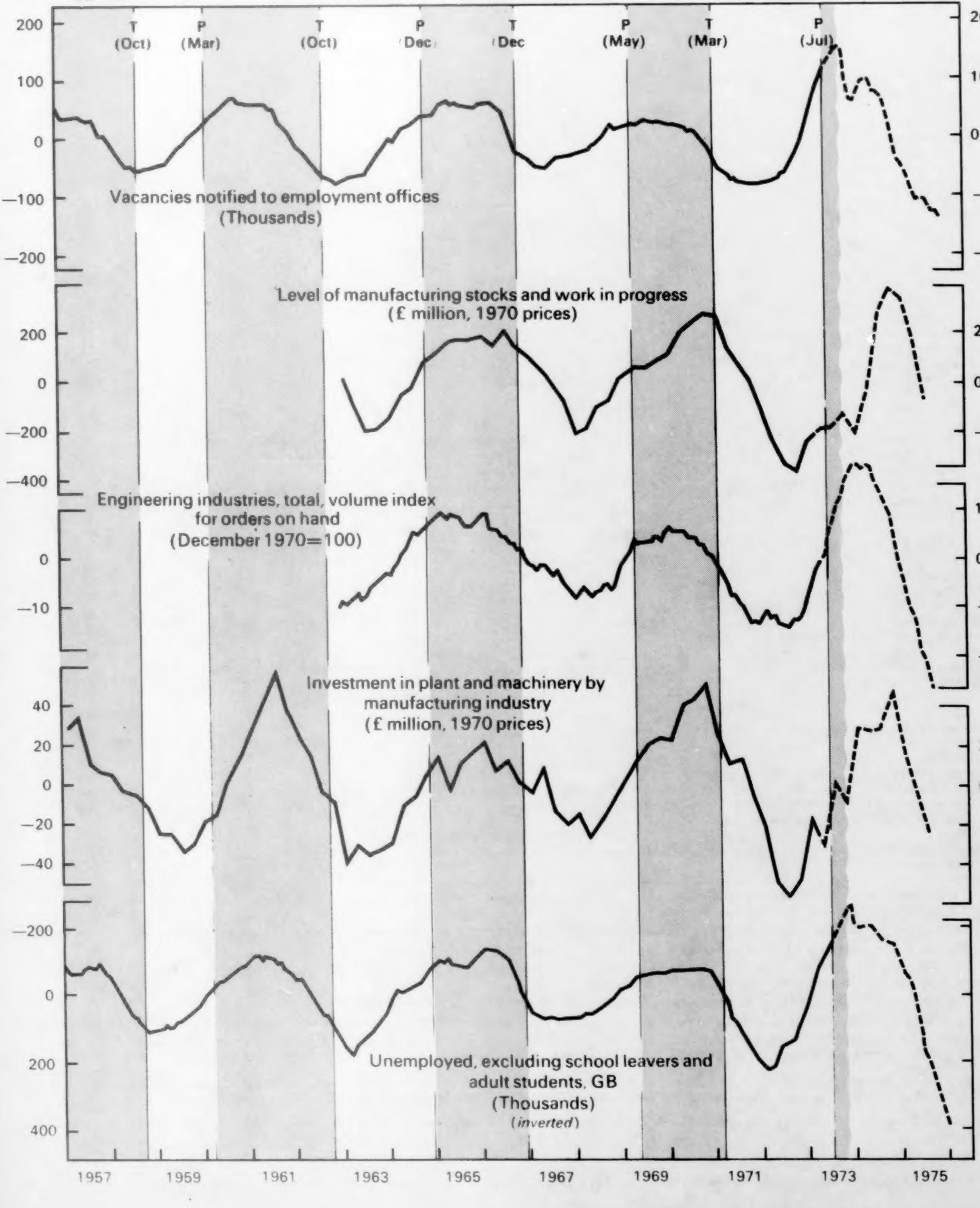
Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Lagging indicators Smoothed seasonally adjusted series



Cyclical indicators by timing classification

Lagging indicators Smoothed trend-eliminated series



Measures of variability of selected economic series[1]

	Page	Period covered	Average percentage changes				MCD or QCD	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ for MCD (or QCD) span
			$\overline{CI}$	$\overline{I}$	$\overline{C}$	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$		
Quarterly series								
National income and components at 1970 prices								
GDP, factor cost								
Expenditure based	6	1st quarter 1965 to 2nd quarter 1975	1·3	0·8	0·8	1·1	2	0·4
Income based	6	" " " " " " "	1·4	1·0	0·8	1·2	2	0·5
Output based	6,28	" " " " " " "	1·0	0·6	0·7	0·8	1	0·8
Average estimate	6	" " " " " " "	1·1	0·7	0·7	1·0	1	1·0
Consumers' expenditure	8,10	" " " " " " "	1·2	0·7	0·8	0·9	1	0·9
Fixed capital formation								
Total	8,16	" " " " " " "	2·1	1·5	1·1	1·4	2	0·7
Manufacturing industry	18	" " " " " " "	3·5	2·5	2·2	1·1	2	0·4
Stockbuilding[2]								
Total	8,22	" " " " " " "	*96·9*	*70·9*	*56·8*	1·3	2	0·6
Manufacturing	22	" " " " " " "	*69·3*	*48·8*	*38·0*	1·3	2	0·5
Exports: goods and services	8	" " " " " " "	3·8	2·9	2·0	1·4	2	0·6
Imports: goods and services	8	" " " " " " "	2·9	1·8	1·9	1·0	1	1·0
Personal disposable income	10	" " " " " " "	1·6	1·1	1·0	1·1	2	0·4
Other national income series								
Gross trading profits of companies	58	" " " " " " "	4·3	3·1	2·4	1·3	2	0·5
Other quarterly series								
Construction output	30	1st quarter 1963 to 4th quarter 1974	2·1	1·2	1·3	0·9	1	0·9
Money stock (M_3)[3]	50	1st quarter 1963 to 4th quarter 1974	2·7	0·5	2·7	0·2	1	0·2
Monthly series								
Retail sales								
Total: current prices	12	January 1961 to August 1974	1·1	0·8	0·6	1·3	2	0·7
Total: constant prices	5,12	" " " " "	0·9	0·9	0·3	3·4	4	0·9
Food shops	12	" " " " "	0·6	0·6	0·2	3·8	5	0·9
Clothing and footwear shops	12	" " " " "	2·1	2·0	0·3	6·0	6	1·0
Durable goods shops	12	" " " " "	1·7	1·5	0·7	2·3	3	0·8
Other non-food shops	12	" " " " "	1·1	1·0	0·4	2·6	3	0·9
Cars: new registrations	5,12	January 1960 to September 1974	6·2	5·7	2·0	2·8	4	0·8
Housing: public authorities[4]								
Starts	20	January 1956 to December 1974	11·8	11·5	1·5	7·5	6	
Completions	20	" " " " "	8·0	7·9	1·1	7·2	6	
Housing: private								
Starts	20	" " " " "	7·9	7·6	2·2	3·5	4	0·9
Completions	20	" " " " "	5·7	5·8	1·0	5·8	6	0·9
Index of industrial production:								
All industries	5,26,28	January 1968 to December 1974	0·9	0·8	0·3	2·9	4	0·9
Manufacturing industries	26	" " " " "	1·0	0·9	0·3	2·6	3	0·9
Passenger car production:								
Home market	32	January 1968 to September 1974	5·9	5·6	1·2	4·8	6	0·8
Export	32	" " " " "	9·0	8·7	1·3	6·9	6	
Commercial vehicle production:								
Home market	32	" " " " "	6·6	6·3	1·1	5·6	6	0·9
Export	32	" " " " "	10·9	10·5	2·4	4·4	5	0·9
Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students[5]	5,36	January 1961 to November 1974	*11·6*	*3·9*	*10·6*	0·4	1	0·4
Vacancies notified to employment offices[5]	5,36	" " " " "	*5·9*	*3·0*	*5·2*	0·5	1	0·5
Average earnings all industries and services covered	5,40	January 1963 to December 1973	0·8	0·4	0·7	0·6	1	0·6
Exports: value, f.o.b.	5,46	January 1963 to December 1974	5·4	5·1	1·2	4·4	5	0·9
Imports: value, f.o.b.	5,46	" " " " "	4·6	4·2	1·3	3·2	4	0·8

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[1] For a complete description of these measures see article 'Measuring variability in economic time series' in the August 1972 issue of *Economic Trends*. The following are brief definitions of the measures.

$\overline{CI}$ is the average month to month (quarter to quarter for quarterly series) percentage change without regard to sign, in the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{C}$ is the same for the trend component, a smooth flexible moving average of the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{I}$ is the same for the irregular component, obtained by dividing the trend component into the seasonally adjusted series, except for those series which are seasonally adjusted using an additive model, see footnotes [2], [3] and [5].

$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is therefore a measure of the size of the relative irregularity of the seasonally adjusted series.

The average changes $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ can also be computed successively over spans of increasing numbers of months (quarters). MCD (QCD), months (quarters) for cyclical dominance, is the shortest span of months (quarters) for which $\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is less than 1 and therefore represents the minimum period over which changes in the trend are, on average, greater than the irregular movement.

[2] The figures in the table were obtained from an additive analysis of stock changes so $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of £ million. At present seasonal adjustment of the published stocks series is done multiplicatively on the level of stocks.

[3] Although the series is seasonally adjusted additively the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are presented as percentages of the level of the trend in the preceding quarter.

[4] Series relate to Great Britain, though variability measures calculated from England and Wales component.

[5] The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of thousands.

Articles

Titles **Page**

Effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1974 .. 78

Employment in the public and private sectors 1959—74 .. 119

Effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1974

Muriel Nissel, *Chief Statistician* and Jane Peretz, *Statistician*, Central Statistical Office

The purpose of the analysis

Articles on the incidence of taxes and social service benefits have been published in *Economic Trends* regularly since the early sixties. Their general purpose is to show how public expenditure on social services, cash benefits, and consumer subsidies, and taxation to finance them, affect the distribution of income of different types of households. The present article, with estimates for 1974, is in the same series but the presentation has been changed with the aim of giving a more sharply focussed commentary on the background to the growth in public expenditure. The main tables, that is Tables 1–8, are in Appendix II but there are a number of summary tables included in the text. Charts 1 and 2 are at the end of Appendix II.

In 1974 public expenditure amounted to £41·6 thousand million and was financed by £11·5 thousand million from direct taxes on persons, £10·1 thousand million from indirect taxes falling on consumers' expenditure and £20 thousand million from other sources such as corporation tax and borrowing (Tables A and B). All households both contribute to and benefit from this expenditure. They pay taxes either directly in the form of income tax and national insurance contributions or indirectly through local rates and the taxes falling on the goods and services they buy. At some stage all households benefit from public spending on social services, including state education, the national health service, and housing and food subsidies, as well as payments in cash. In general, these benefits can be valued in money terms and apportioned to individual households. But there are other services also paid for out of general taxation, such as defence and the maintenance of law and order, which are difficult to apportion to individual households. While few would dispute that the community as a whole is better off with than without these services, most people would probably not consider that they personally derive benefits from them that can be valued in money terms. Similarly some kinds of financing, such as corporation tax and government receipts from public corporations, are difficult to apportion to individual households and would probably not be thought of by most people as leading to a reduction in their personal incomes. There is, nonetheless, considerable interest in estimating and making comparisons of the total amounts of all those taxes and benefits which can be allocated to particular households.

In the estimates in this article, only some 37 per cent of total public expenditure and 52 per cent of total public receipts in 1974 in the categories which are directly allocated to households. Allocated taxes thus make up more of public financing than do allocated benefits of public expenditure. Because the dividing line between those taxes and benefits which are allocated and those which are not allocated is largely arbitrary, this has no special significance, but it does mean that, on average, households are shown in the tables as paying more in taxes than they receive in benefits.

Even if more taxes and benefits were to be allocated it must be emphasised that the analysis is limited to describing the flows of taxes and benefits from and to particular groups of households in a single year. In the sense that they use a set of accounting conventions recording the outcome of the circumstances prevailing in a given year, the estimates are closely analogous to Blue Book estimates of national income and expenditure. The analysis does not attempt to show the distribution of income after taxes are paid and benefits are received in comparison with a very different situation in which taxes and benefits did not exist. While it reflects the results of economic policies and conditions, it is not intended to provide more than a rough basis for estimating the effects of changes either in policy or in other circumstances.

The estimates can, in some cases, be used to estimate the immediate redistributional effects of marginal changes in the levels of taxes and benefits (for example changes in the standard rate of income tax or in family allowances) on the households directly concerned. They become increasingly inappropriate for estimating the effects of larger changes in the levels of taxes or benefits because of the reactions which the changes provoke. For example, it is not possible to use the estimates of receipts of food subsidy given in Table 1 to make other than a rough initial estimate of the distributional effects of, say, halving food subsidies. If the rates of subsidy on the foods which were subsidised in 1974 had been half what they actually were, the prices of those foods in the shops would have been higher. The amounts of food subsidies received by households would then have dropped by more than half, because the shoppers would have bought less subsidised foods, as well as having received half the previous rate of subsidy on those subsidised foods they did buy. In addition, taking this example further, incomes dependent on the production and supply of subsidised foods would have been affected, although only part of the subsequent effects would have happened before the end of 1974.

Similarly, the estimates are not suitable for estimating all the effects of a fundamental change in the structure of a tax or benefit, or the substitution of one form of tax or benefit by another. Substantial changes of that kind (such as the replacement of child tax allowances by child benefits) may also have important secondary effects, that is, they may also lead to changes in relative incomes or the pattern of household expenditure. To obtain valid estimates of the total redistributive effects of large changes, we would need a behavioural model. The estimates do not constitute a model of this kind.

The section which follows describes in some detail the way the estimates are compiled and discusses further some of the problems of interpretation. Though it is essential to a full understanding some readers may prefer to go direct to the third section which analyses the contribution which each stage of redistribution makes to the final results, and then to the final section which discusses the total of taxes and benefits and their particular impact on different types of household.

The estimates – compilation and problems of interpretation

The household

The basic unit of analysis in the article is the household. The estimates are presented in terms of the distribution and redistribution of income between groups of households defined as working and retired and subdivided by numbers of adults and children. The classification approximates to a broad life cycle approach and, although a study of the redistribution of income within an individual's lifetime would require longitudinal data relating to that particular person, the results from the cross sectional analysis of the single year household data can be used to demonstrate the net flow of benefits and taxes towards children, away from those of working age and towards pensioners.

In principle, studies of income and its redistribution could be based on a range of different units. Income is normally earned by individuals, income tax is paid by tax units (individuals, or married couples taken as one), and social security benefits are paid to individuals or families. The particular unit chosen will affect the level and shape of the income distribution. For example, although in 1974 nearly 80 per cent of households contained only one tax unit, the rest contained two or more tax units so that on average households had higher incomes than tax units.

Not only does the choice of the household as the basic unit influence the pattern of the distribution and redistribution of income but, over time, a change in the pattern may result from demographic and social changes in the structure of the chosen units. For example average household size has been falling for many years. This is partly because higher incomes have enabled more families and individuals to buy or rent accommodation of their own, but it is also a result of the increasing numbers of older people in the population, many of whom are widows living alone, and more recently of lower birth rates, and in particular of much lower numbers of births to women who already have two or three children. All these changes in household structure will affect the way in which the pattern of incomes shown for 1974 in Table 3 compares with the pattern for earlier years shown in the same table. An article by the Central Statistical Office on some of the effects of changes in household structure on income distribution appeared in the December 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*.[1]

One of the major reasons for choosing the household as the basic unit of analysis is that it is more appropriate than the family or the individual for determining the redistributive effect of indirect taxes and subsidies. In the Family Expenditure Survey (which is the main source of the estimates), a household is defined as a group of people who live at the same address and share in the catering for at least one meal a day. Their spending on many items, but particularly on housing, fuel and light, and food, is largely joint spending. So it would not be possible without further information to apportion indirect taxes or the effects of housing and food subsidies to individuals or other sub-divisions of household, except in a highly arbitrary way.

Very little is known about the actual extent to which income is pooled within households or any other groupings. This analysis however does not depend on assumptions about the degree of pooling or sharing since it is based entirely on the household as a unit and is designed to show the taxes paid and benefits received by households in different groups. But when using the analysis to discuss the living standards of members of households it is important to remember that income will not be wholly pooled. For example, the living standard of an old person or working teenager living in a large household may be much worse or much better than that implied by the position of the household as a whole.

The Family Expenditure Survey

The estimates presented are based mainly on detailed information from private households taking part in the Family Expenditure Survey (FES); people living in hotels, lodging houses, and in institutions such as old peoples' homes are excluded. Approximately 7,000 households co-operate. Although it was designed principally as a source of information on household expenditure, a wide range of other information is also obtained. Every household member aged 16 and over is asked to give detailed information where appropriate about income, including national insurance and other cash benefits received from the State, payments of income tax, age, occupation, and kinds of education being received. Each of these people keeps a full record of all payments made during 14 consecutive days and answers questions about hire purchase and other payments. Information on family composition and housing tenure is also obtained. Further details of the Survey and notes on the accuracy of the data are included in Appendix I.

Taxes

The estimates of the incidence of taxes on households are derived from the data recorded in the Family Expenditure Survey. Direct taxes depend on the income size and circumstances of the household; indirect taxes depend on its pattern of expenditure. The taxes attributed in this analysis, which in 1974 financed rather more than half of public expenditure (see Table B) are of three main types: direct taxes, that is, taxes on household income and employees' national insurance contributions; indirect taxes on final goods and services, such as local rates, value added tax, and duties on drink and tobacco; and indirect taxes on intermediate products, such as local rates on commercial and industrial property and employers' national insurance contributions. The major taxes not attributed are corporation tax and taxes on capital. Taxes on capital, that is capital gains tax and death duties, are excluded because capital gains are not included in the figures of original income in this analysis.

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[1] *Economic Trends*, No. 266, December 1975. 'The effect of changes in household composition on the distribution of income, 1961-73': M. Semple, (HMSO 1975).

Benefits

Some 37 per cent of public expenditure in 1974 is in categories which have been allocated to households (see Table A), half being in the form of benefits in kind such as education and health services and the rest in the form of cash benefits and housing and food subsidies. State benefits in cash are taken to increase a household's income by the amount of cash received, and the costs of administration are not counted as part of the benefit. Benefits in kind provided by the State, for example, the national health services and state education, are measured by their net cost to public authorities (that is excluding charges for prescriptions, spectacles, etc). If this analysis were trying to estimate their effects on the welfare of households, they should perhaps be measured in terms of the values placed upon them by the households themselves – but there is no practicable way of doing this.

Government expenditure not allocated to households falls into four broad categories. The first relates to expenditure on defence and on administration costs, such as tax collection. These items are not generally thought of as conferring benefits of a kind which can be allocated to individual households. The second category consists of expenditure on items such as roads, research, and investment grants, which are part of regional or industrial development programmes. Expenditure on these programmes, as with defence, does ultimately affect household incomes because it influences the general levels of taxation and it may also affect the type, pay structure and location of employment opportunities as well as the pattern of market prices for goods and services which prevail in the rest of the economy. But there is, at least at present, no practical way of estimating these effects on individual households. The third category includes expenditure on environmental and protective services such as refuse collection, museums, libraries, parks and fire services. Virtually all these services, in some degree, directly benefit households, but not enough is known about the variation in the extent to which each is used to enable them to be allocated. The fourth category excluded from the analysis is the benefit of capital expenditure on the social services. Households derive current benefits from past capital expenditure on schools, hospitals, etc. but to value them requires more information than is presently available.

The way expenditure on the benefits allocated in this analysis fits into public expenditure as a whole is shown in Table A which is based on the Analysis of public expenditure given in Table 58 of the *National income and expenditure 1964–74* Blue Book. Current and capital expenditure on the social, environmental and protective services as a whole amounted, in 1974, to 58 per cent of total public expenditure. Most of this–37 per cent of total public expenditure–is current expenditure in categories where the costs of providing services and benefits to people living in private households have been allocated. Of the remainder, 9 per cent is current expenditure which is not allocated and 12 per cent represents capital expenditure.

Public expenditure in 1974

TABLE A

	£ million	*Percentage of total expenditure*
Allocated benefits*		
Benefits in cash	6,540	*15·7*
Subsidies		
Housing (including rent rebates and allowances)	960	*2·3*
Food	340	*0·8*
Benefits in kind		
Health services	3,450	*8·3*
Education	4,050	*9·7*
School meals, milk, welfare foods	280	*0·6*
	15,620	*37·5*
Other current expenditure on social, environmental and protective services		
Social services		
Health, education and welfare foods		
Imputed rent	260	*0·6*
Other	10	—
Social security benefits		
Administration	350	*0·8*
Personal social services	590	*1·4*
Environmental services		
Housing	90	*0·2*
Water, sewerage, land drainage, and public health	430	*1·0*
Parks etc.	210	*0·5*
Miscellaneous local authority services	410	*1·0*
Libraries, museums, and arts	190	*0·5*
Protective services		
Police	650	*1·6*
Parliaments, courts and prisons	330	*0·8*
Fire services	160	*0·4*
	3,690	*8·9*

	£ million	*Percentage of total expenditure*
Capital expenditure on social, environmental and protective services		
Social services	1,000	*2·4*
Environmental services		
Housing	2,890	*6·9*
Other	840	*2·0*
Protective services	100	*0·2*
	4,840	*11·6*
Other current expenditure		
Defence and external relations	4,570	*11·0*
Roads, transport and communications	1,170	*2·8*
Industry, trade, agriculture, research and employment	2,010	*4·8*
Other	690	*1·7*
	8,450	*20·3*
Other capital expenditure		
Public corporations	3,260	*7·8*
Other	2,010	*4·8*
	5,270	*12·7*
Debt interest	3,730	*9·0*
Total expenditure	41,610	*100·0*

* Including benefits to people not living in private households.

Financing of public expenditure in 1974

TABLE B

	£ million	Percentage of total financing
Allocated taxes*		
Direct taxes		
Income and surtax	9,300	*22·4*
Employees' and self-employed NI contribution	2,210	*5·3*
Indirect taxes		
On final goods and services ..	7,460	*17·9*
On intermediate goods and services	2,450	*5·9*
	21,420	*51·5*
Unallocated taxes		
Corporation tax etc.	2,840	*6·8*
Taxes on expenditure not allocated to consumers expenditure	2,580	*6·2*
Public employers NI contributions ..	1,640	*3·9*
Taxes on capital	840	*2·0*
	7,910	*19·0*
Trading surplus, interest, rent, dividends ..	5,320	*12·8*
Public sector borrowing requirement ..	6,330	*15·2*
Other receipts on capital account	640	*1·5*
Total financing	41,610	*100·0*

* Including taxes paid by people not living in private households.

Stages of redistribution

This section gives an account of the effect of the redistribution of household income resulting from allocating taxes and benefits in the way described in the previous paragraphs. The starting point is original income, that is the income in cash and kind of all members of the household before the deduction of taxes or the addition of any state benefits. Income in cash includes earned income, income from investment, and private pensions. Income in kind includes an income imputed to owner-occupiers based on the rateable value of their dwelling, and the value of the concessions on items such as miners' coal. The estimates are intended to relate to the annual rate of income at the time of the FES interview.[2] Substantial numbers of households, particularly those of elderly people, have original incomes which are very small or zero. The diagram below illustrates the framework which is used:

Original income
plus benefits in cash
↓
Original income *plus* benefits in cash
minus direct taxes
↓
Disposable income
plus subsidies *minus* indirect taxes
↓
Income after all taxes, cash benefits and subsidies
plus benefits in kind
↓
Income after all taxes and benefits

Details of the categories of income, taxes, transfers (that is cash benefits and subsidies) and benefits in kind are given in Appendix I, together with details of how they are allocated to households.

The diagram corresponds to the order of the stages of redistribution which is shown in Table I at the end of the article. This table shows in considerable detail the taxes paid and benefits received by different types of households at different levels of original income. Because of the relatively small size of the Family Expenditure Survey sample, many of the figures in this table refer to small numbers of households and may therefore not be very representative[3]. Even those referring to larger numbers may be considerably influenced by one or two, possibly atypical, households. It is always advisable when interpreting the tables to look at the general run of figures for households in several adjacent income ranges. The income scales shown in all the tables are logarithmic – that is, the end point of each successive income range is in a constant ratio to the end point of the previous range.

The order of stages of redistribution in this year's article differs from that shown in previous years (although Table I does include all the data previously shown). Previously, direct benefits in kind, that is benefits from health, education, and welfare foods, were shown in the tables immediately after direct benefits in cash and before direct taxes. This was done because benefits that are freely available such as access to state schools and hospitals, form part of the social structure. They are essentially long term and not liable to short term variations and hence decisions about using them are generally taken once-and-for-all. People know that these benefits are freely available before deciding the allocation of their disposable income on consumer goods, and before deciding how to alter their expenditure as a result of periodical changes in direct and indirect taxes, etc. It could therefore be argued that such benefits should be allocated at an early stage.

But the order in which taxes and benefits are allocated is inevitably somewhat arbitrary, and it has now been changed for several reasons. First, the new order makes it possible to show, in Table I, the distribution of disposable income as a separate sub-total. The definition of disposable income used here differs slightly from the more usual definitions because it includes those elements of income in kind such as imputed rent included in original income – but it does nevertheless provide an indication of the money households have to spend or save. Secondly, it becomes possible to show income after all taxes and all cash benefits and subsidies, that is after all taxes and transfers. This corresponds to what is called 'available income' in the United Nations recommendations for systems of national accounts, and relates to the 'factor cost' estimates shown in the National Income Blue Books. The Blue Book figures of consumers' expenditure at factor cost are calculated by subtracting indirect taxes from expenditure at market prices, and adding consumer subsidies. This corresponds to the way in which income after all taxes and transfers is worked out in this analysis. Thirdly, this order of presentation separates benefits in kind from other taxes and benefits. The values put on the health and education services here represent the average net cost of providing them to each type of household. It would be difficult to put a market valuation on them because very few people buy these services privately and only small markets therefore exist. The sums thus give some general indication of the current cost of the resources used by each type of household, but they may bear little relation to the value which the household concerned would itself put on these services.

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[2] See Appendix I for a fuller explanation.

[3] See Appendix I for a note on sampling errors and response bias.

Cash benefits

The first stage in estimating redistribution is the addition of direct transfers, that is cash benefits such as pensions, unemployment benefit, etc., to original income. Although most cash benefits are akin to insurance benefits, that is, they are designed to support people during periods of days or years when they are not earning, the effect of these benefits as a whole is very markedly redistributive. Table a shows the average amounts received by households in different ranges of original income. It is clear that, for each household type, those with the lowest original incomes benefit most. Cash benefits as a whole therefore substantially increase both the amount and the proportion of aggregate household income going to the less well off.

Table I shows how the totals shown in Table a are made up. The high levels of benefit going to retired 1 and 2 person households consist, as would be expected, largely of retirement pensions. But the high levels of benefit going to non-retired 1 and 2 adult households with low original incomes are also made up largely of retirement pensions. The classification of a household as 'retired' depends partly on whether its members describe themselves as 'retired' or 'unoccupied'. Many of these low income non-retired 1 and 2 adult households therefore include people who do some paid work, although they are 60 and over and largely dependent on the retirement pension.

Direct taxes

Original income *plus* cash benefits is thus more equally distributed than original income. Original income *plus* some of those cash benefits is, broadly, the basis on which liability for income tax is assessed. The effect of income tax and surtax is shown in Table b as a percentage of original income *plus* cash benefits. Better-off households pay a substantially higher proportion of their income in tax but in interpreting the table two factors need to be borne in mind. First, child tax allowances and other personal allowances reduce the tax paid by the larger households in each income range. Secondly, the effects of income taxation shown here include the effects of tax reliefs such as those on mortgage interest and life insurance premiums. These tax reliefs tend to have more effect on tax paid as a proportion of income by the better off households, because these households usually pay out proportionately more of their incomes in mortgage interest and insurance premiums, and have more taxable income against which to set the reliefs.

Cash benefits

Table a

	£ per year									
	Range of original income									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	728	710	614	535	333	189	143	103	113	298
Retired households										
1 adult	590	470	472	429	515	468	—	—	—	565
2 adults	920	831	784	777	801	665	712	—	—	853
Non-retired households										
1 adult	428	386	382	240	120	50	53	23	27	175
2 adults	711	911	697	592	312	155	105	43	50	172
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	454	217	72	64	19	6	92
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	289	88	69	59	52	102
2 adults, 3 children	892	—	—	—	359	159	119	139	118	185
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	452	300	206	176	153	310

Income tax and surtax as a percentage of original income *plus* cash benefits

Table b

	Percentages									
	Range of original income: £ per year									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	0·4	1·5	4·2	5·8	7·9	11·0	12·9	15·2	18·8	13·3
Retired households										
1 adult	0·4	2·7	6·8	12·6	15·0	17·9	—	—	—	5·3
2 adults	0·3	1·1	4·3	7·7	12·5	12·7	17·2	—	—	7·0
Non-retired households										
1 adult	0·3	3·3	7·8	9·9	15·0	18·5	18·6	20·2	23·7	16·7
2 adults	1·7	1·2	2·4	5·3	8·9	12·8	15·1	17·2	21·7	15·9
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	– 8·4	2·9	10·5	13·4	16·2	24·0	14·1
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	1·6	8·6	11·7	15·0	18·2	12·6
2 adults, 3 children	1·2	—	—	—	0·7	6·5	10·6	13·4	19·2	12·2
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	0·9	3·5	8·9	10·5	16·4	9·2

National insurance contributions as a percentage of original income *plus* cash benefits

Table c

Percentages

	Range of original income: £ per year									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	0·1	0·3	0·5	1·6	3·3	4·2	4·2	4·0	2·9	3·5
Retired households										
1 adult	—	—	—	—	—	0·2	—	—	—	—
2 adults	—	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	—	—	0·2
Non-retired households										
1 adult	0·1	0·9	1·0	2·5	4·1	4·9	4·1	3·0	1·4	3·4
2 adults	1·9	0·2	0·5	2·0	3·8	4·3	4·3	4·2	2·6	3·8
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	1·6	3·8	4·9	4·4	3·8	1·9	4·0
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	3·9	4·8	4·4	3·8	2·2	4·0
2 adults, 3 children	2·6	—	—	—	3·6	5·0	4·3	3·5	2·0	3·6
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	3·5	3·3	4·2	3·4	1·9	3·2

The rest of direct taxation, apart from income tax, is made up of employees' (and self employed) national insurance contributions. Table c shows these contributions, again as percentages of original income *plus* cash benefits. For each household type, the percentages tend to rise and then to fall as original income rise. This is determined by the number, and level of earnings, of the workers in the household. Households with low original incomes will tend to have no workers, or at most one worker, and therefore to pay relatively little in national insurance contributions. The proportion of income paid in contributions will tend to be highest for households with one or two fairly low paid workers. These households will mostly appear in the middle ranges of income for each household type. In households containing workers with higher incomes national insurance contributions will rise less than proportionately with income and will cease to rise after the graduated pension contribution ceiling is reached. (Table c shows no households with more than 2 adults but Table 1 shows that the same pattern holds for households with larger numbers of adults.)

The net effect of all direct taxes, including income tax, is clearly to make disposable income more equally distributed than original income *plus* cash transfers.

Total indirect taxes as a percentage of disposable income

Table d

Percentages

	Range of original income: £ per year									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	21·0	20·7	21·3	22·1	23·0	22·6	21·4	19·6	16·8	20·2
Retired households										
1 adult	18·0	17·7	19·0	20·0	15·8	14·8	—	—	—	17·8
2 adults	21·3	17·5	22·1	21·6	19·5	18·4	20·1	—	—	19·9
Non-retired households										
1 adult	27·3	22·6	22·4	21·7	23·0	20·7	19·3	20·9	12·7	20·6
2 adults	33·2	19·8	20·0	21·2	22·8	22·8	21·5	19·0	15·2	20·0
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	26·6	27·1	22·9	21·6	19·2	15·3	20·9
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	25·2	23·4	20·7	17·7	14·3	19·8
2 adults, 3 children	41·5	—	—	—	23·2	22·9	21·0	17·4	14·8	19·4
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	20·7	21·6	20·1	18·7	13·3	19·1

Net rates as a percentage of disposable income

Table e

	Percentages Range of original income: £ per year									
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	Average over all income ranges
All households in the sample	6·1	4·5	4·9	4·6	3·8	3·3	2·8	2·4	2·0	2·9
Retired households										
1 adult	7·1	6·0	5·6	6·6	5·3	4·5	—	—	—	6·5
2 adults	4·8	3·9	4·4	4·2	4·1	4·0	3·3	—	—	4·3
Non-retired households										
1 adult	7·3	5·3	5·9	4·9	4·3	3·6	3·2	3·1	1·9	3·9
2 adults	5·5	3·3	4·0	4·5	3·8	3·4	2·9	2·5	2·2	2·8
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	5·0	3·7	3·4	2·9	2·7	2·0	3·0
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	3·4	3·4	3·0	2·6	2·1	2·9
2 adults, 3 children	6·9	—	—	—	3·7	3·3	2·9	2·6	2·5	2·9
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	2·7	3·4	2·9	2·3	2·3	2·8

Indirect taxes as a percentage of disposable income of all households

Table f

	Percentages Range of original income: £ per year									
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	Average over all income ranges
Rates	6·1	4·5	4·9	4·6	3·8	3·3	2·8	2·4	2·0	2·9
Beer	0·7	0·9	0·8	0·9	1·4	1·5	1·3	1·2	1·0	1·2
Wines and spirits	1·0	1·5	0·9	1·8	1·3	1·5	1·5	1·6	2·0	1·6
Tobacco	3·5	3·3	3·5	3·8	4·4	4·0	3·2	2·6	1·8	3·0
Value added tax	2·3	3·1	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·4	3·7	3·7	3·3	3·4
Oil	0·6	0·8	1·3	1·1	1·8	1·9	2·1	2·0	1·6	1·8
Import duty	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·4
Intermediate taxes	5·1	5·1	5·0	5·2	5·1	5·1	5·0	4·7	4·1	4·8
Other	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·3	1·6	1·5	1·4	1·1	0·8	1·2
Total indirect taxes	21·0	20·7	21·3	22·1	23·0	22·6	21·4	19·6	16·8	20·2

Indirect taxes and subsidies

The amount of subsidy received and indirect tax paid depends on how each household spends its money, because both subsidies and indirect taxes are different for different types of goods and services. If the proportion of household income spent on the item rises with income, indirect taxes on a particular good or service will tend to be progressive, that is to take proportionately more income from better-off households. They will tend to be regressive, that is to take proportionately more income from less well-off households, if the proportion of income spent on the item falls with rising income. The following paragraphs discuss the initial impact of the various indirect taxes and subsidies as shown in the tables. It should be remembered that, as explained in the first section, they may have secondary and subsequent effects on income distribution and these effects are not considered here.

The overall effect of indirect taxes, shown as percentages of disposable income, are given in Table d. The net effects of local rates are shown in Table e. Indirect taxes as a whole tend to take a lower proportion of income from those households with higher incomes. The proportion of income taken over low and middle income ranges varies and is complicated by the effect of local rates, where the real impact on those households in the two lowest income brackets is rather overstated. While rates are included net of rate rebates for those households which receive a rebate, no rebate is made to rate payers getting supplementary benefit or supplementary pensions. An allowance for rates is added to the supplementary benefit, but this appears as an increase in cash benefits rather than a reduction in rates paid.

Food subsidy

Table g

£ per year

	Range of original income									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	12	15	15	15	19	20	24	24	31	21
Retired households										
1 adult	9	10	12	8	10	8	—	—	—	10
2 adults	16	16	16	16	13	18	19	—	—	16
Non-retired households										
1 adult	8	9	9	8	9	8	8	8	13	8
2 adults	18	19	19	16	17	16	17	15	18	16
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	17	19	20	21	21	21	20
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	26	27	27	27	26	27
2 adults, 3 children	24	—	—	—	27	31	34	32	35	32
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	45	29	38	40	96	42

Housing subsidy

Table h

£ per year

	Range of original income									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	83	46	53	55	70	51	43	40	19	51
Retired households										
1 adult	73	45	35	11	—	2	—	—	—	63
2 adults	94	36	42	48	8	—	—	—	—	65
Non-retired households										
1 adult	48	59	59	50	43	39	18	—	—	39
2 adults	59	46	62	53	73	44	42	31	8	41
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	118	89	49	34	23	12	42
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	83	44	36	25	—	38
2 adults, 3 children	133	—	—	—	139	83	57	44	—	63
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	68	121	72	24	12	67

Indirect taxes *less* subsidies as a percentage of disposable income

Table i

Percentages

	Range of original income: £ per year									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	9·4	15·4	15·9	7·2	17·4	19·0	18·9	17·9	16·0	17·3
Retired households										
1 adult	5·8	11·5	14·8	18·4	15·2	14·4	—	—	—	8·9
2 adults	10·7	13·5	17·9	17·7	18·4	17·7	19·5	—	—	14·2
Non-retired households										
1 adult	17·3	14·3	15·3	16·5	19·0	17·9	18·1	20·7	12·5	17·6
2 adults	3·9	15·1	14·0	16·5	17·0	19·8	19·2	17·7	14·8	17·8
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	18·3	20·5	19·3	19·4	17·9	14·8	18·5
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	18·9	19·8	18·3	16·2	13·9	17·5
2 adults, 3 children	—	—	—	—	13·9	17·5	17·7	15·4	14·2	16·3
2 adults, 4 children	25·0	—	—	—	14·3	15·1	16·4	17·1	11·8	15·6

Value added tax and oil duty are both somewhat progressive, reflecting the fact that demand for the products to which they apply tends to rise more than proportionately with income. Excise duty on tobacco is slightly regressive overall but the duty on drink is broadly neutral in its effect. Intermediate taxes appear to be regressive, but not very markedly so. The effects of these components of total indirect taxes are shown for all households together as percentages of disposable income in Table f.

The average amounts which the different types of household received in food and housing subsidies are shown in Tables g and h.[4] Like expenditure on food, receipts of food subsidy depend more on the number of adults and children in each household than on income level (and decline as a percentage of income as incomes rise). The pattern of receipts of housing subsidies for all household types has two peaks, at the lowest income level and at, the bottom quartile of original income. Households with 3 and 4 children receive significantly greater than average subsidies, those with 1 or 2 children rather less than average. The subsidy for retired households is concentrated in the lowest income group, although on average they receive no more than non-retired households. This table does not show the implicit subsidies received by those getting mortgage relief.

Indirect taxes are treated here as part of the same stage of redistribution as indirect transfers – that is, subsidies. An average shopping basket will almost certainly contain goods bearing value added tax together with subsidised foods, and both these types of goods, on the assumptions used here, will bear a share of intermediate taxes. Similarly, many households are likely to hand over one payment for rates and rent. Rates are an indirect tax, while most council rents are reduced by housing subsidy which, like food subsidy, is an indirect transfer. Subsidies – particularly housing subsidies – are progressive in their effect (that is they represent higher percentages of the incomes of less well-off households), and they offset to quite a substantial extent the regressive impact of indirect taxes. The combined effect of indirect taxes and indirect transfers (or subsidies) is shown as a percentage of disposable income in Table i.

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[4] The figures for housing subsidies in the 1973 article in the December 1974 issue of *Economic Trends* are incorrect because the impact of the 1973 rating revaluation for England and Wales was not taken into account. The figures are roughly double what they should have been and are not comparable with other years.

Benefits in kind

Table j

	£ per year									
	Range of original income									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	231	229	248	282	339	380	430	437	526	374
Retired households										
1 adult	108	108	112	104	110	100	—	—	—	108
2 adults	211	206	203	194	201	189	197	—	—	206
Non-retired households										
1 adult	484	196	110	114	118	50	51	47	56	139
2 adults	317	194	206	244	149	163	129	108	122	143
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	411	306	320	316	326	283	326
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	473	499	508	541	568	519
2 adults, 3 children	1,271	—	—	—	677	711	792	793	699	778
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	1,027	1,009	1,064	1,072	992	1,051

Benefits from the education service

Table k

	£ per year									
	Range of original income									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	82	60	97	131	177	207	258	269	346	208
Retired households										
1 adult	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 adults	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Non-retired households										
1 adult	420	117	43	52	60	—	—	—	—	82
2 adults	180	—	42	83	8	38	17	6	21	24
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	186	79	109	126	160	137	132
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	271	292	320	359	390	327
2 adults, 3 children	988	—	—	—	433	472	565	560	488	544
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	718	723	962	795	740	760

Benefits from the national health service

Table l

	£ per year									
	Range of original income									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	143	166	144	145	153	162	159	157	168	156
Retired households										
1 adult	108	108	112	104	110	100	—	—	—	108
2 adults	207	206	203	194	201	189	197	—	—	203
Non-retired households										
1 adult	64	79	68	62	58	50	51	47	56	57
2 adults	136	194	163	161	140	125	111	102	101	119
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	219	226	206	181	158	139	186
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	181	190	168	160	155	172
2 adults, 3 children	200	—	—	—	206	208	197	193	178	198
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	260	238	241	220	226	236

Benefits in kind

The inclusion with other forms of income of current benefits in kind is shown at the bottom of the diagram on page 81. Table j shows the total of all benefits in kind and Tables k and l show the education and health benefits going to each type of household. The ways in which the benefits of the education and health services and of welfare foods are allocated are explained in Appendix I. The allocation of benefits in kind depends far more on the composition of each household than on its income, and their effects make final income more equally distributed than income at any of the other stages discussed.

In interpreting the allocation of education benefits to different income groups it is important to remember two factors. First, that people aged 16 and over are counted as adults and the benefits of sixth form education are therefore in general shown as going to households with 3 or more adults. Secondly, that for households with children, there is a tendency for better-off parents to be older and consequently to have older children; that is, to have fewer children under school age and more children in secondary school than less well-off households with the same number of children. For that reason they will tend to benefit more from the education service. This factor probably explains most of the general rise in education benefits with income which is shown in Table k for households with two adults and children.

The method of allocating health service benefits is entirely dependent on the age and sex of the people in each household (except in the case of benefit from the maternity services which is allocated to households reported in the Family Expenditure Survey to have received national insurance maternity benefits). The variation in health service benefits shown in Table l is therefore dependent on the average age and sex structure of each household type. The highest benefits are allocated to households with retired people or very young children who make greater demands on the health service than people of working age.

Benefits and taxes – the total impact

Table m shows the sum of all kinds of benefits allocated in this analysis to different types of household. Table n shows a similar analysis of allocated taxes. The sums of allocated benefits, which are in effect the part of the 'social wage' which can be allocated in this exercise to households of particular types, are largest *per capita* for retired households and for households with children. The amounts are highest for those with the lowest original incomes, but the variarion by household composition is also very substantial because so many of the benefits included go to virtually all people in particular age groups, like pensioners or school children, whatever the income of their household. The totals paid in taxes, on the other hand, are much higher for those households with higher incomes and the variation by household type is less marked than the variation by income. The net result in money terms is to redistribute income both from households with larger incomes to those with smaller incomes and from the smaller households to the larger ones.

Chart 1 shows in absolute terms the make up of benefits received by the different types of household in the income ranges shown in the summary tables. For each type of household the benefits going to the least well-off are higher, largely because of their much greater receipts of cash benefits. These consist mainly of pensions and supplementary benefits for households without children; and national insurance benefits (sickness and unemployment benefit) and supplementary benefit for households with children. Chart 1 also shows the make-up of total tax paid by the different types of household. In absolute terms, the better-off households in each case pay very considerably more indirect tax, but most of the difference between the total tax paid by the better-off and least well-off households is due to the amounts of income tax paid by the better off.

Chart 2 also shows receipts of benefits and payments of tax by the different types of household, but this time as percentages of original income *plus* cash benefits.

The pattern of redistribution is complex. But it is clear that income is redistributed from working people with higher incomes and few children both to those who are working but have lower incomes and more children and to those who are dependent on cash benefits. Income tax and cash benefits taken together have the major impact in redistributing income from households in the higher income ranges to households in

Total benefits

Table m

	£ per year									
	Range of original income									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749-	2,561-	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	1,055	1,000	930	888	761	640	640	604	688	744
Retired households										
1 adult	781	633	631	553	635	578	—	—	—	746
2 adults	1,241	1,090	1,045	1,034	1,024	872	928	—	—	1,140
Non-retired households										
1 adult	969	650	561	413	290	147	130	79	95	362
2 adults	1,105	1,171	983	906	551	378	292	197	197	372
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	1,000	631	461	436	388	322	480
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	871	657	641	652	646	686
2 adults, 3 children	2,320	—	—	—	1,201	983	1,002	1,009	853	1,059
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	1,593	1,459	1,379	1,313	1,253	1,469

Total taxes

Table n

	£ per year									
	Range of original income: £ per year									Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	557-	816-	1,194-	1,749	2,561	3,750-	5,490 and above	
All households in the sample	178	260	323	431	574	812	1,136	1,600	2,700	1,015
Retired households										
1 adult	125	183	286	424	542	781	—	—	—	191
2 adults	225	242	370	493	661	793	1,293	—	—	390
Non-retired households										
1 adult	155	223	310	400	605	863	1,146	1,747	3,116	727
2 adults	309	290	310	429	583	837	1,184	1,647	2,789	1,208
2 adults, 1 child	—	—	—	332	561	784	1,112	1,550	3,330	1,122
2 adults, 2 children	—	—	—	—	540	773	1,071	1,475	2,403	1,121
2 adults, 3 children	430	—	—	—	465	746	1,060	1,406	2,499	1,148
2 adults, 4 children	—	—	—	—	453	663	1,035	1,406	2,493	1,045

the lower income ranges. Benefits in kind tend to be higher for the larger households within each income range and hence tend to redistribute resources to the larger households (and to some extent also to the elderly households) in each range. The other taxes and benefits make lesser although still very significant contributions to the final effect. This complex pattern of redistribution is due largely to different policies with varied purposes; it does not stem from a policy explicitly designed to produce a particular intended redistributional effect. However the Government can on occasion use two or more stages of the process to produce a specific redistributional effect (such as the raising of family allowances combined with increased claw-back *via* the lowering of tax allowances for children for whom family allowances are received).

It is very difficult to say how the final overall effects set out in Tables n and m are influenced by the quality of the basic data and by the assumptions and approximations which have been made. With better information on use of services the attribution of health services benefits could be improved, and spending on personal social services, libraries, parks, and refuse collection, etc. could be included in the analysis. It might also be possible to allocate some of the relevant spending on police and fire services to those types of households making the greatest demands on property protection services. But the total of all the extra items would be small relative to the total already allocated, and although there may be some tendency for the services they cover to be used more intensively by households with higher incomes, any such effect would probably not be large enough to change the overall picture greatly. The effects of several alternative sets of assumptions about the incidence of all unallocated benefits are discussed in a paper by Nicholson and Britton[5]. The picture would also be changed somewhat if different assumptions were made about the valuation of benefits in kind going to each household, and the incidence of taxes were estimated in a different way. But the results presented here aim at giving a comprehensible picture of the impact of government expenditure and taxation on individual households in different circumstances – and there are practical and presentational advantages in a straightforward approach.

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[5] *The Redistribution of Income;* J. L. Nicholson and A. J. C. Britton. To be published in the report on the Royal Economic Society's conference on the Distribution of income and property, Lancaster 1974. (George Allen and Unwin).

APPENDIX I

Definitions and method

Family Expenditure Survey

The estimates in this article are based on an extended analysis of data derived from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). The FES is a continuous annual survey of the expenditure of households; households are also questioned in detail about their income from all sources, but there is no systematic linkage of income and expenditure to yield a balanced household budget. One of the main purposes of the Family Expenditure Survey is to yield information on household expenditure patterns for use in weighting the index of retail prices. The Survey is conducted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys on behalf of the Department of Employment who analyse and report on the Survey. The latest report is *Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1974.* Details of the Survey method are set out in *Family Expenditure Survey – Handbook on the sample, fieldwork and coding procedure* by W F F Kemsley. Both are published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The number of households co-operating in the FES in 1974 is somewhat smaller than usual as interviewing was interrupted during the two general election campaigns of that year. In the event 6,695 households co-operated, giving an effective response rate of 71 per cent, which is slightly higher than in recent years.

Households

A household is defined in the FES as comprising persons who live at the same address and who share in the catering for at least one meal a day. In the article, in order to maintain comparability with earlier years all persons aged 16 and over are counted as adults.

A retired household is defined as one which the combined income of members who are at least 60 and describe themselves as retired or unoccupied amounts to at least half the total gross income of the household.

There is some evidence that households who respond to the FES differ from those who do not (see 'Family Expenditure Survey: A study of differential response based on a comparison of the 1971 sample with the census', W F F Kemsley, *Statistical News, No. 31,* November 1975).

It is believed that older households, households where the head of household is self-employed and households without children are less likely to co-operate. There are regional variations in response: in the GLC area it is noticeably lower than in other areas. There are also indications that higher income households are less likely to respond. It is not possible at present to correct for non-response bias and all tables are based on households actually co-operating in the survey.

Original income

The Original income of the household corresponds to the total combined income of the members of the household from employment, self-employment and investment, including occupational pensions. It is based on a concept of 'Normal income' around which the FES income questions are structured. Normal income is a function of the income received in the pay period preceding the interview (usually a week or a month) adjusted, in those cases where the last payment was abnormal, to take account of the amount usually received. Allowance is also made for periods of absence from work through sickness and unemployment, and for occasional payments. In the case of investment and self-employment income the normal income figure is taken as the amount received in the last twelve months for which details are available.

Some income in kind is taken into account, though the coverage of fringe benefits is not comprehensive. Households living in owner-occupied or rent-free dwellings are assigned an imputed income based on the rateable value of the dwelling. The various components of income are converted to estimated normal annual rates.

Direct benefits

These consist of:

Family allowances
Retirement and old-age pension, widow's pension, disablement and war disability pension, invalidity pension and allowance
Unemployment benefit, sickness and industrial injury benefits
Family income supplement, supplementary benefits
Maternity benefit
Death grant, redundancy payment
Other cash benefits

Supplementary benefits include all supplementary allowances where separately distinguished by respondents. The amount of benefit is taken as the amount received by the household in the twelve months prior to interview. Redundancy benefit is the sole exception to this: the amount of benefit received is divided by the number of years it is intended to cover. Adding direct benefits to original income gives *original income plus cash benefits.*

Direct taxes

These are:

Income tax
Surtax
Employees' and self-employed contributions to national insurance and national health services

The estimates are based on the amount deducted from the last payment in the case of employment incomes and on the amount paid in the last twelve months for which figures are available in the case of self-employment and investment incomes.

Disposable income

Original income *plus* direct benefits *less* direct taxes gives *disposable income.*

Indirect benefits

Housing subsidies
Food subsidies

Housing subsidies for local authority tenants are defined as the difference between current account expenditure by public authorities on housing (the sum of the 'economic grants') and the rents paid by tenants of local authority dwellings. The subsidy is estimated separately for each local authority dwelling in the sample and is taken to be the excess of the estimated economic rent over the actual rent paid by the tenant. The subsidy therefore includes any rent rebates which the tenant may be allowed. The economic rent is calculated by marking up the rateable value of the dwelling in the ratio of the total current account expenditure on all dwellings owned by the local authority to the total rateable value of these dwellings. The housing subsidy estimated for a particular household can (exceptionally) be negative. In the case of non-local authority tenants the value of any rent allowances received is counted as a housing subsidy, and is not included in original income.

Food subsidies are estimated by applying the cost of the subsidies to estimates of consumers' expenditure in the subsidised product field; an allowance is made for the effect on retailers' margins where the subsidy is injected into the distribution chain. The subsidy factors derived in this way are applied to the actual expenditures on the product field recorded by each household. It is not possible to distinguish expenditure on subsidised and unsubsidised categories within each product field. Consumer subsidies on milk, butter, cheese, household flour, bread and tea are treated in this way.

In accordance with practice in earlier years, agricultural subsidies are regarded as forming part of the original income of farmers and not as benefits to the consumer.

Indirect taxes

i. On final consumer goods and services:

- Local domestic rates on dwellings (after rebates)
- Customs and excise duty on beer, wines, spirits, tobacco, oil, betting, etc.
- Value added tax
- Car tax
- Motor vehicle duties
- Driving licences
- Television licences
- Stamp duties

Indirect taxes on final consumer goods and services are either paid in full by the consumer (for example local rates) or assumed to be fully incident on the consumer. For example, the amount of value added tax paid by a household is calculated from its total expenditure on those classes of goods and services subject to the different rates of VAT. In the case of those goods which are subject to both excise duties and VAT, the VAT is consolidated with the excise duty, reflecting the situation at the introduction of VAT. Thus 'duty on wines', for example, includes both excise duty and VAT.

VAT and car tax affect the prices of second-hand cars and are therefore assumed to be incident on the purchase of second-hand cars. Expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, ice-cream, soft drinks and confectionery recorded by households is weighted to allow for the known under-recording of these items in the FES. The true expenditure in each case is assumed to be proportional to the recorded expenditure. It should be noted that rates are paid in full by recipients of supplementary benefit as the supplementary benefit covers this payment.

ii. On intermediate goods and services:

- Local rates on commercial and industrial property
- Vehicle licences
- Customs and excise duties on hydrocarbon oils
- Import duties
- Stamp duties
- Employers' contributions to national insurance and national health services and to redundancy fund.

Indirect taxes on intermediate products are defined as taxes falling on goods and services purchased by industry and used in the production of goods and services bought by consumers. Their allocation between different categories of expenditure is based on input-output tables. That part of those taxes which bears on goods and services bought by consumers is assumed to be fully shifted onto the consumer.

Income after all taxes and transfers

Disposable income *plus* indirect benefits *less* indirect taxes gives *Income after all taxes and transfers.*

Benefits in kind

- National health service
- State education
- School health service
- Scholarships and education grants from public funds
- School meals, milk and other welfare foods.

The benefit of the national health service is estimated at the average national cost of providing the service to individuals. The value of the benefit to households is assigned on the basis of household composition using estimates of the cost of the health service by age and sex groups. The benefit of the maternity services is assigned separately to those households in receipt of maternity benefit.

Education benefit is based on the estimated cost per pupil or student of the various educational services, for example special schools, primary, secondary and direct grant schools, universities and teachers' training colleges. The value of the benefit attributed to households is dependent on the number of persons in the household recorded in the FES as receiving each kind of education. Actual scholarship payments by the state are added and the individual household's benefit is net of the fees and contributions made by parents.

School meals and other welfare foods. The value of these benefits is based on their cost to public authorities. The individual household's benefit is net of the contributions from the household.

Final income

Income after all taxes and transfers *plus* benefits in kind gives *final income.*

Sampling error

As the majority of statistics shown in this article are based on samples, the figures are subject to sampling error. The customary method of measuring this is to calculate the standard error associated with an estimate based on a sample. The standard error of the estimated number with a particular characteristic is obtained from the formula $\sqrt{npq}$, where n is the size of the sample, (in this case, 6,695 households), p is the proportion with the characteristic and $q=(1-p)$. In the case of large samples there is a 1 in 20 chance that this estimate will differ from the true value by more than $1{\cdot}96\sqrt{npq}$. The limits $\pm 1{\cdot}96\sqrt{npq}$ are usually referred to as the 95 per cent confidence limits of the sample estimate. When the number in the sample is small, that is $np < 15$, the calculation of the confidence limits is slightly more complicated.

In the following table, specimen sample numbers of households, and the range within which it is expected with 95 per cent confidence the number of households will lie, are shown.

Number of households in the sample with a particular characteristic (*np* where the sample size, *n*, is 6,695)	Sample Standard error	Range within which it is expected with 95 per cent confidence the number of households will lie	
Sample size		lower limit	upper limit
0	0	0	4
5	2·2	2	12
10	3·2	5	18
15	3·9	7	23
25	5·0	15	35
50	7·0	36	64
100	10	80	120
250	16	219	281
500	22	457	543
1000	29	942	1058

Previous articles

This article is the latest in an annual series. Earlier articles covering the years 1957 to 1973 were published in *Economic Trends:* November 1962, February 1964, August 1966, February 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, November 1972 and 1973, December 1974. The December 1974 article contains a comprehensive account of the methods employed and the changes in treatment over the years. The present article differs in presentation of the figures although the method is essentially the same as in earlier years. As far as is practicable with the resources available the CSO will provide on request analyses for 1974 on a comparable basis to earlier years.

APPENDIX II CONTENTS

	Table	Page
Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits 1974	1	93
Quantile shares of income by household type	2	109
Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits 1961—74	3	111
Distribution of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey 1974		
by range of original income	4	112
by range of original income *plus* cash benefits	5	113
by range of disposable income	6	114
by range of income after all taxes and transfers	7	115
by range of income after all taxes and benefits	8	116
Average taxes paid and benefits received by retired and non-retired households in different income ranges—1974		
Chart 1: £ per year		117
Chart 2: as a percentage of original income *plus* cash benefits		118

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1

	£ per year																
	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) **Retired and non-retired households**																	
All households in the sample																	
Number of households	*1,116*	*91*	*86*	*101*	*112*	*109*	*153*	*207*	*295*	*475*	*637*	*774*	*806*	*680*	*498*	*555*	*6,695*
Original income	104	422	505	612	739	903	1,088	1,319	1,606	1,946	2,346	2,816	3,411	4,108	4,956	7,639	2,719
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance	6	7	2	6	8	11	7	21	20	21	25	28	28	28	23	25	20
retirement and old age pension	486	539	607	427	430	338	307	202	116	98	67	56	45	36	27	57	169
widow's pension	20	49	18	63	40	53	55	47	25	16	6	14	8	6	4	5	16
disablement and war disability pension	14	3	20	9	1	12	8	20	5	9	6	7	3	5	4	6	8
invalidity pension and allowance	31	37	27	15	36	100	33	30	12	24	12	12	6	4	2	2	16
unemployment benefit	5	3	4	14	16	15	24	15	22	10	9	9	7	5	5	4	8
sickness and industrial injury benefit	4	9	11	4	11	17	22	40	23	26	17	17	17	14	11	9	15
family income supplement	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
supplementary benefit	157	48	35	74	60	35	34	48	31	16	12	12	8	13	9	2	40
maternity benefit	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	2
death grant	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
redundancy payment	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
other cash benefits	4	—	—	—	11	6	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Original income and cash benefits	833	1,118	1,229	1,225	1,353	1,493	1,583	1,752	1,868	2,174	2,505	2,977	3,538	4,222	5,044	7,752	3,017
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance, employees' contributions	1	4	4	3	10	17	30	44	71	89	108	126	150	173	192	223	105
income tax and surtax	3	13	23	47	60	87	92	117	162	216	293	359	480	617	797	1,458	402
Disposable income	828	1,101	1,203	1,176	1,284	1,389	1,462	1,591	1,636	1,869	2,104	2,492	2,907	3,433	4,054	6,071	2,509
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies	83	61	31	56	49	46	62	69	72	51	51	45	41	42	36	19	51
food subsidies	12	16	14	15	16	15	16	17	20	19	21	24	24	24	24	31	21
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates	50	52	52	58	62	66	65	62	60	66	67	72	80	85	97	119	73
on other final goods and services	81	130	125	144	140	161	189	201	245	264	298	342	392	443	491	650	315
on intermediate products	42	62	54	60	62	66	80	76	88	96	107	125	143	163	186	250	119
Income after all taxes and transfers	750	933	1,017	984	1,084	1,156	1,206	1,338	1,334	1,515	1,704	2,022	2,358	2,808	3,341	5,101	2,074
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education	82	102	15	84	108	139	125	183	172	170	235	244	272	285	248	346	208
national health service	143	167	164	144	144	146	144	151	155	163	162	159	158	159	153	168	156
welfare foods	6	6	3	7	8	8	5	8	10	11	11	12	14	12	10	12	10
Income after all taxes and benefits	981	1,207	1,199	1,219	1,344	1,450	1,480	1,680	1,671	1,859	2,111	2,437	2,802	3,264	3,752	5,627	2,448

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ per year																
	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) Retired and non-retired households																	
1 adult																	
Number of households	*648*	*34*	*31*	*35*	*46*	*34*	*56*	*57*	*70*	*62*	*70*	*43*	*23*	*18*	*13*	*15*	*1,255*
Original income	93	423	501	611	742	900	1,090	1,319	1,589	1,948	2,318	2,796	3,338	4,046	4,900	8,556	931
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
retirement and old age pension	410	369	400	331	291	207	153	154	56	58	56	26	23	55	—	58	283
widow's pension	23	49	25	84	36	64	92	60	49	24	27	33	40	29	—	58	35
disablement and war disability pension	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	5
invalidity pension and allowance	8	—	—	17	9	26	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
unemployment benefit	1	—	10	—	21	6	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
sickness and industrial injury benefit	1	—	—	6	2	12	7	13	9	3	6	5	2	2	10	—	3
family income supplement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit	119	18	10	3	19	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
maternity benefit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
death grant	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1
redundancy payment	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
other cash benefits	4	—	—	—	27	20	—	—	—	11	—	6	—	—	—	—	4
Original income and cash benefits	666	868	946	1,056	1,150	1,248	1,356	1,583	1,705	2,045	2,410	2,874	3,404	4,131	4,910	8,672	1,334
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance, employees' contributions	—	3	2	4	7	15	26	39	69	91	101	110	135	121	128	100	28
income tax and surtax	3	20	32	83	80	120	155	205	283	339	478	498	710	880	944	2,140	165
Disposable income	663	845	913	970	1,063	1,114	1,175	1,339	1,353	1,616	1,832	2,266	2,560	3,130	3,838	6,432	1,141
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies	70	50	48	60	39	30	44	28	44	39	31	20	11	—	—	—	53
food subsidies	9	11	9	10	10	7	9	9	8	7	9	9	7	8	10	11	9
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates	47	50	51	58	60	63	63	63	59	64	64	71	85	96	121	134	56
on other final goods and services	47	74	80	86	113	106	131	151	185	199	218	255	297	344	546	524	113
on intermediate products	31	40	38	54	49	47	67	56	65	71	73	93	126	131	179	236	52
Income after all taxes and transfers	617	742	800	842	890	934	967	1,106	1,097	1,328	1,516	1,877	2,072	2,567	3,002	5,550	982
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education	45	65	—	—	40	42	33	25	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
national health service	104	103	96	91	87	81	70	72	61	55	56	54	51	52	46	67	87
welfare foods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income after all taxes and benefits	765	910	896	933	1,017	1,057	1,070	1,203	1,229	1,383	1,572	1,931	2,123	2,620	3,048	5,617	1,103

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

£ per year

	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) **Retired and non-retired households** 2 adults																	
Number of households	*367*	*43*	*48*	*47*	*51*	*48*	*55*	*80*	*89*	*156*	*192*	*226*	*237*	*187*	*159*	*128*	*2,113*
Original income	131	424	508	608	740	906	1,080	1,317	1,606	1,944	2,338	2,812	3,404	4,108	4,939	7,671	2479
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
retirement and old age pension	723	762	754	624	643	532	540	352	225	164	105	107	56	28	35	67	285
widow's pension	5	—	—	28	15	11	25	28	15	12	5	9	12	7	3	10	10
disablement and war disability pension	21	—	25	18	3	22	13	17	10	15	11	13	1	2	1	1	11
invalidity pension and allowance	45	56	23	18	38	91	38	53	13	15	5	4	1	—	—	—	18
unemployment benefit	2	6	—	12	3	2	2	4	3	12	7	9	7	4	8	5	6
sickness and industrial injury benefit	10	12	20	4	16	23	25	31	28	26	13	13	13	6	3	5	13
family income supplement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit	93	14	21	43	28	11	14	24	8	10	7	9	1	2	—	—	23
maternity benefit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
death grant	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
redundancy payment	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
other cash benefits	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Original income and cash benefits	1,036	1,275	1,352	1,356	1,486	1,600	1,738	1,828	1,910	2,200	2,490	2,976	3,497	4,159	4,991	7,760	2,847
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions	2	−1	5	−1	8	12	24	44	67	78	103	119	150	181	194	196	93
income tax and surtax	4	12	18	37	62	96	119	144	214	257	337	419	566	702	885	1,698	413
Disposable income	1,030	1,263	1,329	1,320	1,416	1,492	1,595	1,640	1,630	1,864	2,050	2,439	2,782	3,276	3,912	5,867	2,341
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies	92	58	21	58	44	53	49	62	60	32	46	39	41	40	19	7	48
food subsidies	16	16	17	15	19	15	17	16	17	16	16	18	16	15	15	19	16
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates	50	50	48	58	58	72	63	61	64	68	66	69	81	84	98	129	72
on other final goods and services	122	103	152	177	158	168	208	201	231	255	296	339	384	419	443	532	289
on intermediate products	54	51	59	64	66	68	81	75	87	89	101	114	128	146	166	218	106
Income after all taxes and transfers	912	1,133	1,108	1,093	1,196	1,253	1,310	1,381	1,325	1,499	1,650	1,973	2,245	2,682	3,239	5,013	1,939
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education	17	—	—	25	11	60	33	7	7	28	41	19	15	10	1	20	18
national health service	202	207	202	185	187	172	179	156	147	136	126	116	113	105	102	106	143
welfare foods	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,130	1,340	1,309	1,303	1,395	1,486	1,522	1,544	1,479	1,664	1,817	2,108	2,372	2,797	3,341	5,139	2,100

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ per year																
	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(I) **Retired and non-retired households**																	
2 adults, 1 child																	
Number of households	*8*	—	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*10*	*13*	*32*	*74*	*103*	*130*	*91*	*79*	*35*	*26*	*607*
Original income							1,103	1,347	1,615	1,960	2,344	2,806	3,435	4,095	4,991	8,943	3,097
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance							—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1
retirement and old age pension							176	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
widow's pension							—	43	—	21	—	16	—	—	—	—	9
disablement and war disability pension							—	—	7	5	3	7	—	—	—	—	4
invalidity pension and allowance							25	—	—	10	1	8	—	—	—	—	9
unemployment benefit							96	40	65	4	8	10	3	1	2	—	14
sickness and industrial injury benefit							63	60	34	27	21	16	11	8	11	—	18
family income supplement							10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit							12	73	77	—	9	5	12	—	—	—	19
maternity benefit							21	22	23	19	18	14	11	12	—	4	14
death grant							—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
redundancy payment							—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
other cash benefits							—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Original income and cash benefits							1,507	1,587	1,822	2,045	2,406	2,889	3,473	4,116	5,005	8,948	3,189
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions							25	67	67	98	119	129	151	167	172	172	127
income tax and surtax							—150	8	69	195	266	370	491	646	851	2,145	448
Disposable income							1,632	1,512	1,687	1,752	2,021	2,390	2,831	3,304	3,982	6,631	2,614
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies							129	101	84	44	52	42	22	22	24	12	42
food subsidies							17	24	17	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	20
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates							81	49	64	60	70	72	80	92	99	135	77
on other final goods and services							286	412	240	264	279	332	370	417	425	603	341
on intermediate products							89	115	85	96	99	127	138	149	183	274	128
Income after all taxes and transfers							1,322	1,060	1,399	1,395	1,644	1,922	2,286	2,689	3,320	5,652	2,130
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education							173	67	84	96	118	136	112	151	180	137	132
national health service							231	222	227	209	204	187	173	175	121	139	186
welfare foods							6	2	1	6	5	9	7	7	10	7	7
Income after all taxes and benefits							1,731	1,351	1,712	1,706	1,971	2,255	2,579	3,021	3,630	5,936	2,455

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ per year																
	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) Retired and non-retired households 2 adults, 2 children																	
Number of households	*6*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*7*	*12*	*37*	*76*	*118*	*155*	*165*	*113*	*60*	*51*	*808*
Original income								1,347	1,626	1,957	2,366	2,823	3,406	4,092	4,982	7,503	3,293
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance								47	47	45	45	47	46	46	45	46	46
retirement and old age pension								—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
widow's pension								—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
disablement and war disability pension								11	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	5	4
invalidity pension and allowance								—	18	21	2	—	—	4	—	—	7
unemployment benefit								98	59	7	6	7	3	2	1	—	10
sickness and industrial injury benefit								83	10	13	11	14	13	6	7	—	11
family income supplement								—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit								158	40	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	16
maternity benefit								2	4	7	6	3	2	2	3	1	3
death grant								—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
redundancy payment								—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
other cash benefits								44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Original income and cash benefits								1,788	1,865	2,050	2,451	2,895	3,473	4,152	5,038	7,555	3,395
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions								45	81	99	117	135	148	167	169	165	134
income tax and surtax								−40	52	150	229	315	430	595	801	1,375	426
Disposable income								1,784	1,732	1,801	2,105	2,445	2,894	3,390	4,068	6,015	2,834
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies								112	73	61	34	39	34	23	29	—	38
food subsidies								21	27	25	27	27	27	28	25	26	27
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates								71	55	66	67	75	85	92	104	124	82
on other final goods and services								202	304	273	301	326	354	387	386	504	343
on intermediate products								83	107	97	115	120	147	154	165	234	136
Income after all taxes and transfers								1,561	1,367	1,452	1,683	1,989	2,370	2,807	3,467	5,179	2,338
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education								378	236	268	308	301	338	362	352	390	327
national health service								169	186	191	189	173	163	160	162	155	172
welfare foods								16	23	19	14	17	23	22	21	24	20
Income after all taxes and benefits								2,123	1,811	1,930	2,194	2,480	2,895	3,351	4,002	5,747	2,857

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

£ per year

	Range of original income																Aver-age over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) **Retired and non-retired households**																	
2 adults, 3 children																	
Number of households	*12*	*1*	—	*1*	*2*	*2*	—	*8*	*13*	*25*	*38*	*64*	*64*	*48*	*22*	*34*	*334*
Original income	90								1,613	1,927	2,362	2,829	3,399	4,078	4,895	7,481	3,385
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance	103								87	95	99	98	99	99	94	96	98
retirement and old age pension	48								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
widow's pension	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
disablement and war disability pension	39								—	—	4	—	—	—	—	15	3
invalidity pension and allowance	314								—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
unemployment benefit	45								45	3	4	—	5	—	3	—	10
sickness and industrial injury benefit	48								8	45	8	22	5	3	5	7	14
family income supplement	—								18	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
supplementary benefit	294								83	—	—	—	—	22	61	—	29
maternity benefit	2								4	4	3	2	3	2	3	—	2
death grant	—								—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
redundancy payment	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
other cash benefits	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Original income and cash benefits	983								1,858	2,149	2,480	2,954	3,512	4,205	5,062	7,599	3,570
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions	26								89	101	126	135	144	157	161	150	130
income tax and surtax	12								−32	15	242	320	364	504	811	1,461	434
Disposable income	945								1,801	2,032	2,112	2,498	3,004	3,545	4,090	5,988	3,006
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies	133								124	83	84	78	37	44	46	—	63
food subsidies	24								25	28	32	34	34	32	33	35	32
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates	65								62	69	69	78	83	95	105	146	87
on other final goods and services	230								265	254	316	321	407	365	435	487	353
on intermediate products	97								94	112	120	130	138	145	200	254	144
Income after all taxes and transfers	709								1,529	1,709	1,723	2,082	2,447	3,015	3,428	5,136	2,518
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education	988								283	445	489	561	570	603	467	488	544
national health service	200								219	213	204	192	201	190	198	178	198
welfare foods	83								35	26	35	27	34	41	39	33	37
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,980								2 066	2,393	2,451	2,861	3,251	3,849	4,132	5,835	3,296

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

£ per year

	Range of original income																Aver-age over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) **Retired and non-retired households**																	
2 adults, 4 children																	
Number of households	*4*	—	—	—	—	*1*	*2*	*9*	*8*	*12*	*14*	*12*	*19*	*14*	*12*	*10*	*117*
Original income										1,942	2,356	2,844	3,386	4,055	5,039	8,382	3,275
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance										142	155	142	148	151	155	151	147
retirement and old age pension										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
widow's pension										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
disablement and war disability pension										28	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
invalidity pension and allowance										—	—	91	—	—	—	—	13
unemployment benefit										45	47	5	5	8	—	—	28
sickness and industrial injury benefit										126	33	8	1	34	—	—	42
family income supplement										23	—	28	—	—	—	—	12
supplementary benefit										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
maternity benefit										4	4	8	3	—	2	3	3
death grant										—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
redundancy payment										—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
other cash benefits										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Original income and cash benefits										2,312	2,596	3,126	3,544	4,248	5,196	8,535	3,585
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions										66	93	126	151	166	154	164	116
income tax and surtax										101	71	224	351	503	481	1,399	331
Disposable income										2,144	2,432	2,776	3,042	3,578	4,562	6,971	3,139
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies										144	101	68	74	26	22	12	67
food subsidies										32	27	42	35	41	39	96	42
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates										80	76	67	95	88	102	162	87
on other final goods and services										314	298	333	382	401	485	460	350
on intermediate products										119	110	151	141	185	258	307	161
Income after all taxes and transfers										1,807	2,075	2,336	2,533	2,972	3,777	6,150	2,649
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education										666	772	710	796	818	769	740	760
national health service										247	231	259	231	216	225	226	236
welfare foods										60	38	51	65	53	61	26	55
Income after all taxes and benefits										2,780	3,114	3,356	3,624	4,059	4,833	7,142	3,700

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ per year																
	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) **Retired and non-retired households**																	
3 adults																	
Number of households	*10*	*4*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*6*	*8*	*4*	*19*	*22*	*39*	*55*	*86*	*97*	*69*	*83*	*510*
Original income	174								1,609	1,917	2,340	2,829	3,452	4,162	4,951	7,314	3,914
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance	—								5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
retirement and old age pension	873								375	399	308	227	156	91	52	55	204
widow's pension	—								21	—	—	26	15	13	8	8	12
disablement and war disability pension	54								11	10	5	12	4	29	13	4	14
invalidity pension and allowance	102								37	64	65	50	11	—	10	—	24
unemployment benefit	72								17	33	28	9	19	6	2	1	12
sickness and industrial injury benefit	—								32	51	28	25	26	18	16	10	21
family income supplement	—								2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit	180								78	82	34	46	8	19	12	2	33
maternity benefit	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
death grant	—								—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
redundancy payment	—								—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
other cash benefits	—								—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Original income and cash benefits	1,456								2,186	2,558	2,813	3,227	3,692	4,339	5,065	7,394	4,234
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions	13								74	92	108	126	163	190	211	257	164
income tax and surtax	14								166	279	305	360	525	652	818	1,460	645
Disposable income	1,430								1,947	2,188	2,399	2,741	3,004	3,498	4,037	5,677	3,425
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies	57								97	53	70	47	47	44	59	29	50
food subsidies	22								25	21	21	24	24	23	24	24	23
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates	66								50	59	59	66	65	76	89	109	76
on other final goods and services	226								324	307	375	430	464	551	572	706	492
on intermediate products	88								102	113	123	146	158	199	186	229	168
Income after all taxes and transfers	1,128								1,592	1,782	1,932	2,170	2,387	2,740	3,274	4,687	2,763
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education	—								203	289	204	140	41	104	108	132	114
national health service	271								200	198	181	180	167	160	155	155	175
welfare foods	—								1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,399								1,996	2,269	2,319	2,490	2,596	3,005	3,538	4,975	3,052

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

£ per year

	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) Retired and non-retired households																	
3 adults, 1 child																	
Number of households	*2*	—	—	—	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*6*	*8*	*18*	*22*	*32*	*35*	*34*	*36*	*199*
Original income											2,365	2,883	3,440	4,148	4,941	7,717	4216
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance											8	11	9	11	17	16	12
retirement and old age pension											173	59	31	44	32	85	89
widow's pension											—	46	12	—	—	—	15
disablement and war disability pension											16	4	23	—	22	—	13
invalidity pension and allowance											6	—	—	9	—	4	18
unemployment benefit											21	20	10	1	2	4	10
sickness and industrial injury benefit											48	19	51	37	11	1	27
family income supplement											—	10	—	—	—	—	2
supplementary benefit											80	56	13	—	—	2	41
maternity benefit											2	—	4	4	5	—	2
death grant											3	—	1	1	—	—	1
redundancy payment											—	2	—	2	—	—	1
other cash benefits											—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Original income and cash benefits											2,721	3,110	3,592	4,257	5,028	7,829	4,446
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions											111	130	162	183	197	216	162
income tax and surtax											237	310	432	567	678	1,426	611
Disposable income											2,373	2,671	2,998	3,507	4,153	6,187	3,673
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies											93	60	80	72	26	14	54
food subsidies											26	39	27	24	25	33	28
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates											77	64	77	77	97	116	83
on other final goods and services											292	372	414	493	539	654	469
on intermediate products											124	142	156	162	195	265	175
Income after all taxes and transfers											1,998	2,192	2,458	2,871	3,374	5,200	3,029
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education											325	407	423	496	515	531	462
national health service											197	163	184	185	183	174	182
welfare foods											14	14	13	10	10	12	12
Income after all taxes and benefits											2,534	2,775	3,077	3,563	4,082	5,917	3,686

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ per year																
	Range of original Income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) Retired and non-retired households																	
3 adults, 2 children																	
Number of households	—	*1*	—	—	—	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*6*	*5*	*19*	*22*	*22*	*19*	*16*	*116*
Original income												2,803	3,404	4,179	4,915	6,332	3,844
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance												63	55	54	63	60	58
retirement and old age pension												118	34	40	22	26	66
widow's pension												52	—	—	8	—	10
disablement and war disability pension												—	—	—	—	—	—
invalidity pension and allowance												29	—	—	17	—	7
unemployment benefit												36	11	—	9	—	22
sickness and industrial injury benefit												29	24	10	10	20	18
family income supplement												—	—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit												13	57	—	18	—	39
maternity benefit												—	—	2	1	—	2
death grant												—	—	3	—	—	1
redundancy payment												—	—	—	—	—	—
other cash benefits												—	—	—	—	—	—
Original income and cash benefits												3,142	3,585	4,289	5,064	6,438	4,067
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions												126	150	182	183	202	155
income tax and surtax												220	296	531	642	1,023	453
Disposable income												2,797	3,139	3,577	4,238	5,213	3,459
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies												87	71	79	24	4	58
food subsidies												34	32	33	38	33	35
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates												68	69	89	110	108	83
on other final goods and services												348	485	552	479	708	504
on intermediate products												148	175	177	189	267	191
Income after all taxes and transfers												2,353	2,512	2,871	3,522	4,167	2,774
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education												753	700	617	764	774	712
national health service												202	198	199	201	180	206
welfare foods												21	44	19	28	25	30
Income after all taxes and benefits												3 329	3,454	3,706	4,514	5,146	3,723

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ per year																
	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(i) **Retired and non-retired households**																	
4 adults																	
Number of households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*8*	*20*	*17*	*34*	*61*	*153*
Original income													3,404	4,149	4,966	7,578	5,342
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance													2	—	—	—	—
retirement and old age pension													246	315	35	158	180
widow's pension													—	—	15	—	3
disablement and war disability pension													27	—	9	24	16
invalidity pension and allowance													48	29	—	1	30
unemployment benefit													15	11	8	8	10
sickness and industrial injury benefit													54	52	23	9	30
family income supplement													—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit													57	59	5	6	33
maternity benefit													—	—	—	—	—
death grant													—	2	—	—	—
redundancy payment													—	—	—	1	—
other cash benefits													—	—	—	2	1
Original income and cash benefits													3,848	4,619	5,062	7,787	5,646
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions													146	170	249	273	221
income tax and surtax													437	638	726	1,215	800
Disposable income													3,266	3,811	4,087	6,298	4,625
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies													34	81	65	39	51
food subsidies													30	29	29	32	30
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates													74	69	86	104	86
on other final goods and services													484	450	609	844	654
on intermediate products													157	164	220	267	217
Income after all taxes and transfers													2,614	3,238	3,265	5,155	3,749
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education													1,061	220	227	211	366
national health service													218	232	186	201	208
welfare foods													2	—	1	1	1
Income after all taxes and benefits													3,896	3,689	3,678	5,568	4.323

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

£ per year

	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(ii) **Retired households**																	
1 adult																	
Number of households	*579*	*26*	*20*	*16*	*22*	*15*	*12*	*14*	*6*	*7*	*7*	*3*	—	*2*	—	*3*	*732*
Original income	88	422	495	609	753	898	1,080	1,319									299
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									—
retirement and old age pension	444	432	449	484	455	377	401	457									442
widow's pension	14	16	—	—	—	57	—	29									16
disablement and war disability pension	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—									7
invalidity pension and allowance	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	34									4
unemployment benefit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									—
sickness and industrial injury benefit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									—
family income supplement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									—
supplementary benefit	116	19	9	—	—	—	20	—									93
maternity benefit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									—
death grant	1	1	—	6	3	2	—	—									1
redundancy payment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									—
other cash benefits	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									2
Original income and cash benefits	678	900	953	1,100	1,212	1,335	1,501	1,839									864
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance employees' contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									—
income tax and surtax	3	20	30	68	87	154	208	241									46
Disposable income	675	880	923	1,032	1,125	1,180	1,294	1,597									818
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies	73	41	49	78	3	—	26	—									63
food subsidies	9	11	10	13	11	9	7	9									10
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates	48	52	56	62	60	80	83	87									53
on other final goods and services	43	67	68	80	114	69	108	100									56
on intermediate products	30	38	38	47	45	44	122	45									36
Income after all taxes and transfers	635	775	821	933	919	996	1,014	1,376									746
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									—
national health service	108	114	100	115	110	100	109	110									108
welfare foods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									—
Income after all taxes and benefits	744	889	920	1,049	1,029	1,096	1,123	1,485									854

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

£ per year

	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(ii) **Retired households**																	
2 adults																	
Number of households	*340*	*36*	*37*	*29*	*27*	*20*	*26*	*15*	*16*	*22*	*8*	*10*	*8*	*4*	*3*	*8*	*609*
Original income	128	423	509	606	731	918	1,068	1,316	1,534	1,952		2,834					670
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—					—
retirement and old age pension	766	775	721	754	708	541	715	766	725	581		638					733
widow's pension	4	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—		—					3
disablement and war disability pension	22	—	32	30	5	47	20	—	—	—		—					18
invalidity pension and allowance	29	49	27	—	23	131	48	97	—	—		—					32
unemployment benefit	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	49		52					4
sickness and industrial injury benefit	6	14	19	—	—	—	13	—	19	—		14					7
family income supplement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—					—
supplementary benefit	87	4	14	29	14	5	—	—	—	—		38					52
maternity benefit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—					—
death grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—					—
redundancy payment	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		—					—
other cash benefits	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—					3
Original income and cash benefits	1,049	1,273	1,323	1,418	1,484	1,668	1,865	2,179	2,277	2,582		3,577					1,523
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance, employees' contributions	—	−1	5	—	3	2	2	—	3	14		—					3
income tax and surtax	3	11	18	43	84	91	173	259	297	358		605					106
Disposable income	1,046	1,262	1,300	1,376	1,397	1,575	1,690	1,920	1,978	2,211		2,972					1,414
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies	94	60	12	41	43	51	45	—	16	—		—					65
food subsidies	16	16	17	13	19	15	17	13	14	18		19					16
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates	50	50	51	63	59	68	68	76	83	94		105					61
on other final goods and services	119	101	139	199	155	195	215	182	244	220		311					155
on intermediate products	53	50	58	70	64	74	85	93	82	87		147					65
Income after all taxes and transfers	934	1,137	1,081	1,098	1,180	1,305	1,385	1,583	1,598	1,827		2,428					1,214
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—					2
national health service	207	210	203	205	201	179	205	206	196	189		203					203
welfare foods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—					—
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,144	1,347	1,284	1,303	1,381	1,484	1,589	1,789	1,794	2,017		2,632					1,420

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ per year																
	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(iii) Non-retired households																	
1 adult																	
Number of households	*69*	*8*	*11*	*19*	*24*	*19*	*44*	*43*	*64*	*55*	*63*	*40*	*23*	*16*	*13*	*12*	*523*
Original income	135		512	613	732	901	1,093	1,319	1,592	1,951	2,322	2,797	3.338	4,051	4,900	8,974	1,816
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
retirement and old age pension	124		310	202	141	74	86	56	14	10	15	—	23	—	—	—	59
widow's pension	98		70	155	69	69	117	70	53	27	21	25	40	33	—	27	61
disablement and war disability pension	—		—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	3
invalidity pension and allowance	44		—	31	18	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
unemployment benefit	11		28	—	41	11	11	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
sickness and industrial injury benefit	2		—	10	4	22	8	17	10	4	6	6	2	2	10	—	7
family income supplement	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit	137		11	6	37	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
maternity benefit	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
death grant	1		3	3	—	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
redundancy payment	—		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
other cash benefits	10		—	—	51	36	—	—	—	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	7
Original income and cash benefits	563		934	1,020	1,094	1,180	1,316	1,500	1,671	2,005	2,368	2,843	3,404	4,086	4,910	9,001	1,991
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance, employees' contributions	1		4	7	14	26	34	52	75	101	112	118	135	136	128	125	68
income tax and surtax	2		35	95	73	93	140	193	273	338	467	486	710	863	944	2,134	332
Disposable income	561		894	918	1,007	1,061	1,142	1,255	1,323	1,566	1,789	2,239	2,560	3,087	3,838	6,742	1,592
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies	48		46	44	72	53	49	37	48	44	34	22	11	—	—	—	39
food subsidies	8		9	8	9	5	9	9	8	7	9	9	7	6	10	13	8
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates	41		42	54	60	50	57	55	57	61	60	68	85	95	121	130	61
on other final goods and services	75		103	92	113	135	137	168	188	208	222	260	297	381	546	515	194
on intermediate products	37		40	60	53	50	52	60	64	73	74	95	126	133	179	212	73
Income after all taxes and transfers	464		763	765	863	884	955	1,018	1,071	1,276	1,476	1,846	2,072	2,484	3,002	5,898	1,312
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education	420		—	—	77	75	42	33	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
national health service	64		88	70	66	66	60	60	56	50	50	50	51	48	46	56	57
welfare foods	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income after all taxes and benefits	949		851	835	1,005	1,026	1,056	1,112	1,205	1,326	1,527	1,897	2,123	2,532	3,048	5,954	1,451

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ per year															
	Range of original income															Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(iii) Non-retired households																	
2 adults																	
Number of households	*27*	*7*	*11*	*18*	*24*	*28*	*29*	*65*	*73*	*134*	*184*	*216*	*229*	*183*	*156*	*120*	*1,504*
Original income	158		506	612	751	898	1,089	1,318	1,622	1,942	2,337	2,811	3,403	4,108	4,933	7,740	3,211
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
retirement and old age pension	181		866	414	570	525	383	256	115	95	81	82	36	20	25	26	104
widow's pension	20		—	73	32	—	47	35	18	14	5	10	13	7	3	11	12
disablement and war disability pension	13		—	—	—	5	6	21	12	18	11	14	1	3	1	1	7
invalidity pension and allowance	247		8	48	56	63	29	42	15	17	—	5	1	—	—	—	13
unemployment benefit	25		—	30	3	4	4	5	4	7	7	7	5	4	8	5	6
sickness and industrial injury benefit	59		24	10	34	40	36	38	30	30	13	13	13	6	3	5	16
family income supplement	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit	165		46	67	44	15	26	30	10	12	7	7	1	2	—	—	11
maternity benefit	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
death grant	—		—	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
redundancy payment	—		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
other cash benefits	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Original income and cash benefits	868		1,449	1,255	1,488	1,551	1,623	1,747	1,830	2,137	2,463	2,949	3,476	4,151	4,975	7,790	3,383
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance, employees' contributions	17		5	−2	14	19	44	54	81	89	107	125	154	183	197	205	130
income tax and surtax	15		19	28	36	99	70	118	195	241	338	410	561	703	873	1,688	537
Disposable income	836		1,426	1,229	1,438	1,432	1,509	1,575	1,553	1,808	2,018	2,414	2,761	3,265	3,906	5,897	2,716
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies	59		48	85	45	54	53	76	70	38	48	41	43	41	20	8	41
food subsidies	18		19	19	19	15	17	16	18	15	16	17	16	15	15	18	16
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates	46		41	51	57	74	59	57	60	64	65	68	80	82	97	127	77
on other final goods and services	168		198	141	162	149	202	206	228	261	295	340	381	420	445	544	343
on intermediate products	63		63	55	68	63	77	71	88	89	99	112	128	146	168	224	122
Income after all taxes and transfers	636		1,191	1,086	1,214	1,216	1 242	1,333	1,265	1,446	1,623	1,952	2,231	2,673	3,230	5,026	2,231
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education	180		—	65	24	103	63	9	8	33	43	20	15	10	1	21	24
national health service	136		198	152	172	167	156	144	136	128	123	112	110	104	101	101	119
welfare foods	—		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income after all taxes and benefits	953		1,389	1,304	1,411	1,486	1,461	1,487	1,409	1,606	1,788	2,084	2,356	2,787	3,332	5,148	2,374

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1974

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

	£ per year																
	Range of original income																Average over all income ranges
	Under 381	381-	461-	557-	674-	816-	987-	1,194-	1,446-	1,749-	2,116-	2,561-	3,099-	3,750-	4,537-	5,490 and above	
(iii) **Non-retired households**																	
3 adults																	
Number of households	*1*	—	—	*2*	—	*3*	*5*	*3*	*18*	*22*	*37*	*54*	*85*	*95*	*68*	*83*	*476*
Original income									1,607	1,917	2,344	2,833	3,453	4,165	4,956	7,316	4,112
Direct benefits in cash:																	
family allowance									5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
retirement and old age pension									335	399	302	231	158	76	43	55	156
widow's pension									22	—	—	27	16	14	8	8	13
disablement and war disability pension									12	10	6	13	4	29	13	4	13
invalidity pension and allowance									39	64	68	39	11	—	10	—	21
unemployment benefit									18	33	29	9	11	6	3	1	9
sickness and industrial injury benefit									33	51	30	26	26	18	16	10	22
family income supplement									2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
supplementary benefit									82	82	36	47	8	20	13	2	28
maternity benefit									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
death grant									—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
redundancy payment									—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	1
other cash benefits									—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Original income and cash benefits									2,156	2,558	2,819	3,225	3,687	4,330	5,062	7,394	4,376
Direct taxes:																	
national insurance, employees' contributions									78	92	110	127	166	193	214	257	175
income tax and surtax									154	279	295	361	518	645	817	1,460	678
Disposable income									1,925	2,188	2,414	2,737	3,004	3,492	4,032	5,677	3,524
Indirect benefits:																	
housing subsidies									102	53	74	48	48	44	60	29	50
food subsidies									26	21	21	24	24	23	24	24	24
Indirect taxes:																	
local rates									49	59	56	66	64	75	88	109	76
on other final goods and services									326	307	389	433	465	556	578	706	512
on intermediate products									102	113	125	146	158	199	187	229	172
Income after all taxes and transfers									1,575	1,782	1,939	2,164	2,389	2,729	3,262	4,687	2,837
Direct benefits in kind:																	
education									214	289	184	143	41	107	110	132	119
national health service									190	198	181	180	167	157	153	155	168
welfare foods									1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Income after all taxes and benefits									1,980	2,269	2,305	2,487	2,598	2,993	3,526	4,975	3,125

Quantile shares of income by household type—1974

TABLE 2

	Percentage share of total income in groups of 5 per cent of households																				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	Total
1 adult																					
Pensioner																					
Original income	22·2	17·2	14·5	12·3	10·3	7·6	5·9	4·1	2·8	1·9	0·9	0·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100·0
Disposable income	7·6	6·4	6·1	5·9	5·8	5·6	5·4	5·2	5·0	4·9	4·8	4·7	4·5	4·4	4·3	4·2	4·1	4·0	3·8	3·3	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·0	5·8	5·6	5·4	5·2	5·1	4·9	4·8	4·7	4·6	4·4	4·3	4·2	4·0	3·8	3·5	3·0	100·0
Non-pensioner retired																					
Original income	25·8	12·6	9·3	7·5	6·2	5·5	4·6	3·9	3·4	3·1	2·8	2·6	2·3	2·1	1·9	1·7	1·6	1·4	1·3	0·6	100·0
Disposable income	14·8	8·9	7·1	6·2	5·7	5·4	5·0	4·7	4·4	4·2	4·0	3·8	3·7	3·6	3·5	3·4	3·2	3·1	2·9	2·4	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	13·7	8·5	7·0	6·3	5·7	5·3	5·0	4·7	4·5	4·3	4·1	4·0	3·9	3·7	3·7	3·6	3·4	3·2	3·0	2·4	100·0
Non-pensioner, non-retired																					
Original income	18·6	10·4	8·5	7·4	6·8	6·2	5·8	5·3	4·8	4·4	4·1	3·7	3·3	3·0	2·6	2·0	1·6	1·0	0·4	—	100·0
Disposable income	16·3	9·4	7·6	6·8	6·1	5·6	5·3	4·9	4·6	4·3	4·1	3·9	3·7	3·5	3·2	3·0	2·7	2·4	2·0	0·7	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	14·8	8·9	7·8	6·9	6·2	5·7	5·3	5·0	4·7	4·4	4·1	3·8	3·6	3·5	3·3	3·0	2·8	2·5	2·3	1·6	100·0
2 adults																					
Pensioner																					
Original income	15·6	12·8	11·3	10·0	9·0	8·2	7·4	6·7	5·7	4·8	3·8	2·8	1·4	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	100·0
Disposable income	7·6	6·5	6·0	5·8	5·6	5·5	5·4	5·2	5·1	5·0	4·9	4·7	4·5	4·4	4·3	4·2	4·1	4·0	3·8	3·4	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	7·6	6·6	6·2	5·9	5·8	5·6	5·4	5·3	5·2	5·0	4·8	4·7	4·6	4·5	4·4	4·3	4·1	3·9	3·7	2·6	100·0
Non-pensioner retired																					
Original income	24·1	13·4	9·6	8·0	6·6	5·4	4·6	4·2	3·6	3·1	2·8	2·5	2·3	2·1	1·9	1·8	1·6	1·3	1·1	0·1	100·0
Disposable income	3·5	9·1	7·5	6·4	5·8	5·3	4·9	4·7	4·5	4·2	4·1	4·0	3·8	3·7	3·5	3·4	3·3	3·1	2·8	2·4	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	13·1	8·5	6·9	6·2	5·6	5·3	5·0	4·8	4·6	4·4	4·3	4·1	4·0	3·9	3·7	3·6	3·5	3·3	3·0	2·4	100·0
Non-pensioner, non-retired																					
Original income	13·9	8·7	7·7	7·1	6·6	6·1	5·7	5·3	5·0	4·7	4·4	4·1	3·9	3·6	3·3	3·0	2·6	2·1	1·5	0·7	100·0
Disposable income	12·4	8·3	7·2	6·7	6·2	5·8	5·5	5·2	4·9	4·7	4·4	4·2	4·0	3·7	3·5	3·2	3·0	2·8	2·5	1·9	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	12·2	8·4	7·4	6·7	6·2	5·8	5·4	5·1	4·8	4·6	4·4	4·1	3·9	3·7	3·5	3·3	3·1	2·8	2·5	1·9	100·0

Quantile shares of income by household type—1974

TABLE 2 *(continued)*

	Percentage share of total income in groups of 5 per cent of households																				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	Total
2 adults, 1 child																					
Original income	13·6	8·0	7·0	6·5	6·1	5·8	5·4	5·1	4·8	4·6	4·4	4·2	4·0	3·8	3·6	3·4	3·2	2·9	2·5	1·3	100·0
Disposable income	12·2	7·7	6·9	6·3	6·0	5·6	5·3	5·0	4·8	4·6	4·4	4·2	4·1	3·9	3·7	3·5	3·4	3·2	2·9	2·3	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	11·8	7·7	6·8	6·3	5·9	5·6	5·3	5·1	4·9	4·7	4·5	4·3	4·2	4·0	3·8	3·6	3·4	3·1	2·8	2·2	100·0
2 adults, 2 children																					
Original income	12·1	8·1	7·1	6·5	6·1	5·7	5·4	5·2	5·0	4·7	4·5	4·3	4·1	3·9	3·7	3·5	3·2	2·9	2·6	1·5	100·0
Disposable income	11·5	7·8	6·8	6·3	5·9	5·6	5·4	5·1	4·9	4·7	4·5	4·3	4·2	4·0	3·8	3·6	3·4	3·2	2·9	2·3	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	11·1	7·6	6·7	6·3	5·9	5·6	5·4	5·2	5·0	4·8	4·6	4·4	4·2	4·0	3·8	3·7	3·5	3·2	2·9	2·2	100·0
2 adults, 3 children																					
Original income	13·0	9·2	7·4	6·7	6·1	5·7	5·4	5·2	5·0	4·7	4·5	4·3	4·1	3·9	3·6	3·4	3·0	2·6	2·0	0·4	100·0
Disposable income	12·0	8·5	7·0	6·4	6·0	5·6	5·4	5·2	5·0	4·7	4·5	4·3	4·0	3·9	3·7	3·5	3·2	3·0	2·7	1·6	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	11·0	7·7	6·7	6·2	5·9	5·6	5·4	5·2	5·0	4·9	4·7	4·5	4·3	4·1	3·9	3·6	3·4	3·1	2·8	2·0	100·0
2 adults, 4 children																					
Original income	15·1	9·2	7·9	7·2	6·4	5·9	5·6	5·2	4·9	4·7	4·3	3·9	3·7	3·3	3·0	2·8	2·4	2·1	1·9	0·5	100·0
Disposable income	13·1	8·4	7·5	6·5	5·9	5·6	5·2	5·1	4·8	4·5	4·3	4·1	3·9	3·7	3·5	3·2	3·1	2·8	2·5	2·2	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	11·3	7·8	6·9	6·1	5·7	5·6	5·4	5·2	4·9	4·7	4·6	4·4	4·2	4·0	3·8	3·6	3·5	3·2	2·9	2·4	100·0
All households in the sample																					
Original income	16·3	10·4	9·0	8·0	7·3	6·7	6·2	5·7	5·3	4·9	4·5	4·0	3·6	3·1	2·4	1·5	0·8	0·4	0·1	—	100·0
Disposable income	15·4	9·3	7·5	6·6	6·0	5·5	5·2	4·9	4·6	4·2	4·0	3·7	3·6	3·4	3·2	3·0	2·8	2·6	2·5	2·1	100·0
Income after all taxes and benefits	14·3	9·3	8·1	7·3	6·7	6·2	5·8	5·4	5·0	4·6	4·3	4·0	3·6	3·3	2·9	2·6	2·2	1·9	1·6	1·1	100·0

Average incomes before and after taxes and benefits—1961-1974

TABLE 3

	Average income					Percentage of original income					Percentage of corresponding income in 1961			
	£ per year					Percentages					1961=100			
	1961	1965	1969	1973	1974	1961	1965	1969	1973	1974	1965	1969	1973	1974
Retired and non-retired households														
1 adult														
Original income	312	420	510	779	931	100	100	100	100	100	135	163	250	298
Disposable income	375	502	618	947	1,141	120	120	121	122	123	134	165	253	304
Income after all taxes and benefits	341	439	546	927	1,103	109	105	107	119	118	129	160	272	323
2 adults														
Original income	824	1,007	1,351	2,108	2,479	100	100	100	100	100	122	164	256	301
Disposable income	809	988	1,273	2,001	2,341	98	98	94	95	94	122	157	247	289
Income after all taxes and benefits	698	828	1,054	1,814	2,100	85	82	78	86	85	119	151	260	301
2 adults, 1 child														
Original income	1,016	1,281	1,586	2,673	3,097	100	100	100	100	100	126	156	263	305
Disposable income	921	1,148	1,398	2,319	2,614	91	90	88	87	84	125	152	252	284
Income after all taxes and benefits	836	1,032	1,220	2,147	2,455	82	81	77	80	79	123	146	257	294
2 adults, 2 children														
Original income	1,026	1,245	1,762	2,755	3,293	100	100	100	100	100	121	172	269	321
Disposable income	961	1,159	1,582	2,409	2,834	94	93	90	87	86	121	165	251	295
Income after all taxes and benefits	936	1,113	1,473	2,359	2,857	91	89	84	86	87	119	157	252	305
2 adults, 3 children														
Original income	967	1,289	1,705	2,890	3,385	100	100	100	100	100	133	176	299	350
Disposable income	962	1,225	1,618	2,587	3,006	99	95	95	90	89	127	168	269	312
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,008	1,263	1,625	2,770	3,296	104	98	95	96	97	125	161	275	327
2 adults, 4 children														
Original income	1,030	1,219	1,638	2,652	3,275	100	100	100	100	100	118	159	257	318
Disposable income	1,023	1,227	1,650	2,581	3,139	99	101	101	97	96	120	161	252	307
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,123	1,343	1,760	2,969	3,700	109	110	107	112	113	120	157	264	329
3 adults														
Original income	1,282	1,616	2,140	3,366	3,914	100	100	100	100	100	126	167	263	305
Disposable income	1,197	1,475	1,907	3,010	3,425	93	91	89	89	88	123	159	251	286
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,035	1,248	1,609	2,745	3,052	81	77	75	82	78	121	155	265	295
3 adults, 1 child														
Original income	1,457	1,571	2,123	3,506	4,216	100	100	100	100	100	108	146	241	289
Disposable income	1,280	1,453	1,879	3,122	3,673	88	92	89	89	87	114	147	244	287
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,182	1,387	1,743	3,090	3,686	81	88	82	88	87	117	147	261	312
3 adults, 2 children														
Original income	1,289	1,661	2,232	3,412	3,844	100	100	100	100	100	129	173	265	298
Disposable income	1,214	1,565	2,070	3,163	3,459	94	94	93	93	90	129	171	261	285
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,190	1,607	2,014	3,329	3,723	92	97	90	98	97	135	169	280	313
4 adults														
Original income	1,742	2,064	2,789	4,520	5,342	100	100	100	100	100	118	160	259	307
Disposable income	1,558	1,860	2,456	3,873	4,625	89	90	88	86	87	119	158	249	297
Income after all taxes and benefits	1,352	1,625	2,079	3,692	4,324	78	79	75	82	81	120	154	273	320
All households in the sample														
Original income	960	1,172	1,519	2,309	2,719	100	100	100	100	100	122	158	241	283
Disposable income	922	1,121	1,421	2,156	2,509	96	96	94	93	92	122	154	234	272
Income after all taxes and benefits	847	1,019	1,271	2,078	2,448	88	87	84	90	90	120	150	245	289

Distribution of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey—1974

By range of original income

TABLE 4

Range of original income £ per year		Number														
		1 adult		2 adults		3 adults		2 adults				3 adults		4 adults	Others	All house-holds
		retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	1 child	2 children			
At least	Less than															
	381	579	69	340	27	9	1	8	6	12	4	2	—	—	59	1,116
381	461	26	8	36	7	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	6	91
461	557	20	11	37	11	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	86
557	674	16	19	29	18	1	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	101
674	816	22	24	27	24	2	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	7	112
816	987	15	19	20	28	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	13	109
987	1,194	12	44	26	29	3	5	10	7	—	2	2	3	—	10	153
1,194	1,446	14	43	15	65	1	3	13	12	8	9	2	1	1	20	207
1,446	1,749	6	64	16	73	1	18	32	37	13	8	6	1	3	17	295
1,749	2,116	7	55	22	134	—	22	74	76	25	12	8	6	3	31	475
2,116	2,561	7	63	8	184	2	37	103	118	38	14	18	5	6	34	637
2,561	3,099	3	40	10	216	1	54	130	155	64	12	22	19	8	40	774
3,099	3,750	—	23	8	229	1	85	91	165	64	19	32	22	20	47	806
3,750	4,537	2	16	4	183	2	95	79	113	48	14	35	22	17	50	680
4,537	5,490	—	13	3	156	1	68	35	60	22	12	34	19	34	41	498
5,490 and above		3	12	8	120	—	83	26	51	34	10	36	16	61	95	555
All income ranges		732	523	609	1,504	34	476	607	808	334	117	199	116	153	483	6,695

Note: The retired households not shown separately in the tables are distributed as follows:
2 adults, 1 child (2); 2 adults, 2 children (2); 3 adults, 1 child (1); 3 adults, 2 children (1); others (1).
1 adult and 2 adult retired households in the lowest range of income include 444 and 273 pensioner households respectively.

Distribution of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey—1974

By range of original income *plus* cash benefits

TABLE 5

Range of original income £ per year		Number														
		1 adult		2 adults		3 adults		2 adults				3 adults		4 adults	Others	All house-holds
		retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	1 child	2 children			
At least	Less than															
	381	3	18	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	29
381	461	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
461	557	89	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	95
557	674	205	14	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	227
674	816	197	33	30	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	281
816	987	90	33	115	12	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	15	274
987	1,194	44	46	154	15	—	1	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	29	298
1,194	1,446	34	49	120	53	3	1	9	8	3	1	2	1	—	30	314
1,446	1,749	16	79	60	99	11	6	23	23	15	11	3	—	1	20	367
1,749	2,116	13	67	43	160	4	8	80	82	24	10	3	4	1	31	530
2,116	2,561	10	67	29	198	7	39	112	117	35	16	14	9	4	36	693
2,561	3,099	8	45	15	216	3	52	131	168	62	16	24	14	6	47	807
3,099	3,750	2	22	17	256	1	88	96	164	76	20	39	22	15	47	865
3,750	4,537	1	19	11	196	1	111	82	126	46	18	37	25	22	53	748
4,537	5,490	1	13	3	163	3	82	38	61	28	13	37	23	40	55	560
5,490 and above		3	12	10	125	—	88	26	53	36	11	39	17	64	101	585
All income ranges		732	523	609	1,504	34	476	607	808	334	117	199	116	153	483	6,695

Distribution of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey—1974

By range of disposable income

TABLE 6

Range of disposable income £ per year		Number														
		1 adult		2 adults		3 adults		2 adults				3 adults		4 adults	Others	All house-holds
		retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	1 child	2 children			
At least	Less than															
	381	3	21	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	34
381	461	16	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22
461	557	92	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
557	674	205	15	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	229
674	816	201	36	30	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	288
816	987	96	58	118	14	—	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	—	15	312
987	1,194	50	68	161	29	—	1	5	4	—	1	1	1	—	33	354
1,194	1,446	28	88	127	97	3	3	26	18	6	1	2	—	1	32	432
1,446	1,749	16	84	69	176	13	11	63	57	23	13	2	2	1	28	558
1,749	2,116	9	51	39	213	4	29	119	132	41	15	9	5	2	36	704
2,116	2,561	7	44	23	266	6	64	141	175	59	19	28	10	8	39	889
2,561	3,099	4	21	13	259	4	85	105	176	67	22	40	28	13	55	892
3,099	3,750	2	14	15	208	1	120	81	135	63	21	45	29	23	65	822
3,750	4,537	1	10	2	128	2	95	33	53	35	8	34	21	47	53	522
4,537	5,490	1	5	8	52	—	36	15	28	10	10	18	15	29	55	282
5,490 and above	.. ..	1	3	2	50	—	32	12	26	21	7	19	4	29	53	259
All income ranges	.. ..	732	523	609	1,504	34	476	607	808	334	117	199	116	153	483	6,695

Distribution of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey—1974

By range of income after all taxes and transfers

TABLE 7

Range of income £ per year		Number														
		1 adult		2 adults		3 adults		2 adults				3 adults		4 adults	Others	All households
		retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	1 child	2 children			
At least	Less than															
	381	28	28	7	8	2	2	1	6	4	—	—	2	1	3	92
381	461	49	7	1	2	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	66
461	557	139	15	7	6	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	177
557	674	204	36	34	8	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	294
674	816	146	58	86	16	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	22	337
816	987	83	66	129	46	—	2	14	4	4	1	2	1	—	16	368
987	1,194	34	83	144	114	5	10	29	29	9	3	1	2	—	44	507
1,194	1,446	20	73	95	161	7	12	71	77	26	8	5	1	1	33	590
1,446	1,749	12	62	43	236	4	29	113	122	35	14	6	4	4	35	719
1,749	2,116	8	36	25	244	6	73	141	152	59	18	31	21	12	39	865
2,116	2,561	4	32	13	230	6	96	101	163	62	26	39	21	12	55	860
2,561	3,099	1	10	13	181	1	99	60	131	60	18	41	23	31	55	724
3,099	3,750	2	9	2	139	1	85	33	62	35	11	38	21	35	67	540
3,750	4,537	1	5	6	58	1	35	23	27	14	7	16	16	29	55	293
4,537	5,490	1	2	2	28	—	11	4	12	10	5	12	2	15	22	126
5,490 and above		—	1	2	27	—	19	7	19	11	4	7	2	12	26	137
All income ranges		732	523	609	1,504	34	476	607	808	334	117	199	116	153	483	6,695

Distribution of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey—1974

By range of income after all taxes and benefits

TABLE 8

Range of income after all taxes and benefits £ per year		Number														
		1 adult		2 adults		3 adults		2 adults				3 adults		4 adults	Others	All house-holds
		retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	retired	non-retired	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	1 child	2 children			
At least	Less than															
	381	6	9	3	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	26
381	461	13	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
461	557	54	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	63
557	674	158	22	5	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	195
674	816	227	56	19	12	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	326
816	987	145	65	83	21	1	1	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	9	336
987	1,194	67	90	154	66	—	2	11	3	—	—	1	—	—	11	405
1,194	1,446	28	73	158	140	4	8	37	19	5	—	—	1	1	23	497
1,446	1,749	12	77	96	238	7	20	79	54	12	1	5	1	—	27	629
1,749	2,116	12	41	37	264	4	42	115	113	27	7	9	3	4	34	712
2,116	2,561	4	44	20	254	11	97	143	165	48	12	21	5	11	33	868
2,561	3,099	1	13	15	207	2	110	110	191	63	24	46	22	20	42	866
3,099	3,750	3	9	6	157	1	93	59	144	89	27	40	29	38	69	764
3,750	4,537	1	8	7	68	2	60	28	63	50	25	38	30	33	84	497
4,537	5,490	—	2	2	34	—	17	9	26	20	9	20	17	16	75	247
5,490 and above	.. ..	1	1	2	30	—	24	7	24	17	12	19	7	29	69	242
All income ranges	.. ..	732	523	609	1,504	34	476	607	808	334	117	199	116	153	483	6,695

CHART 1

Average taxes paid and benefits received by retired and non-retired households in different income ranges - 1974

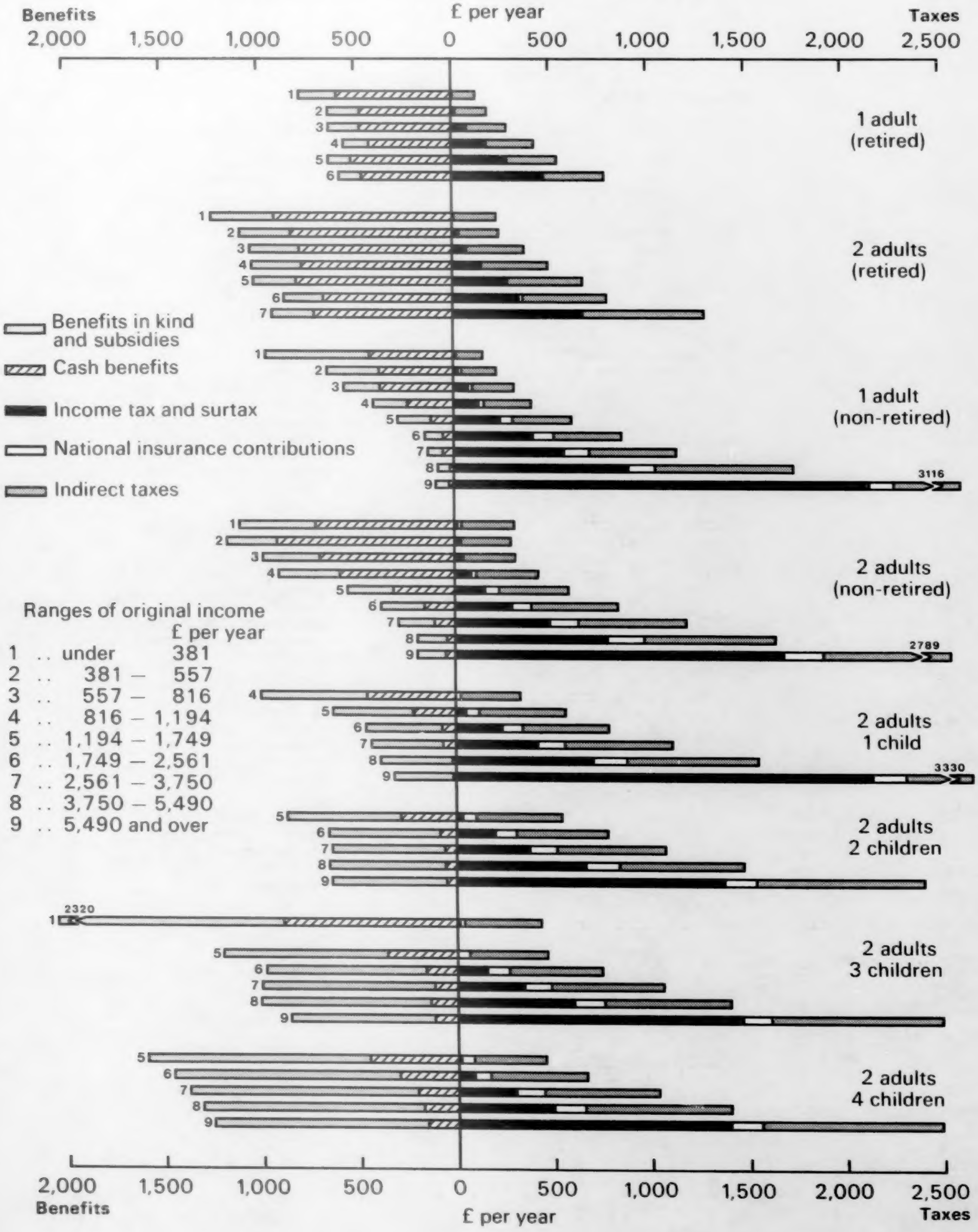
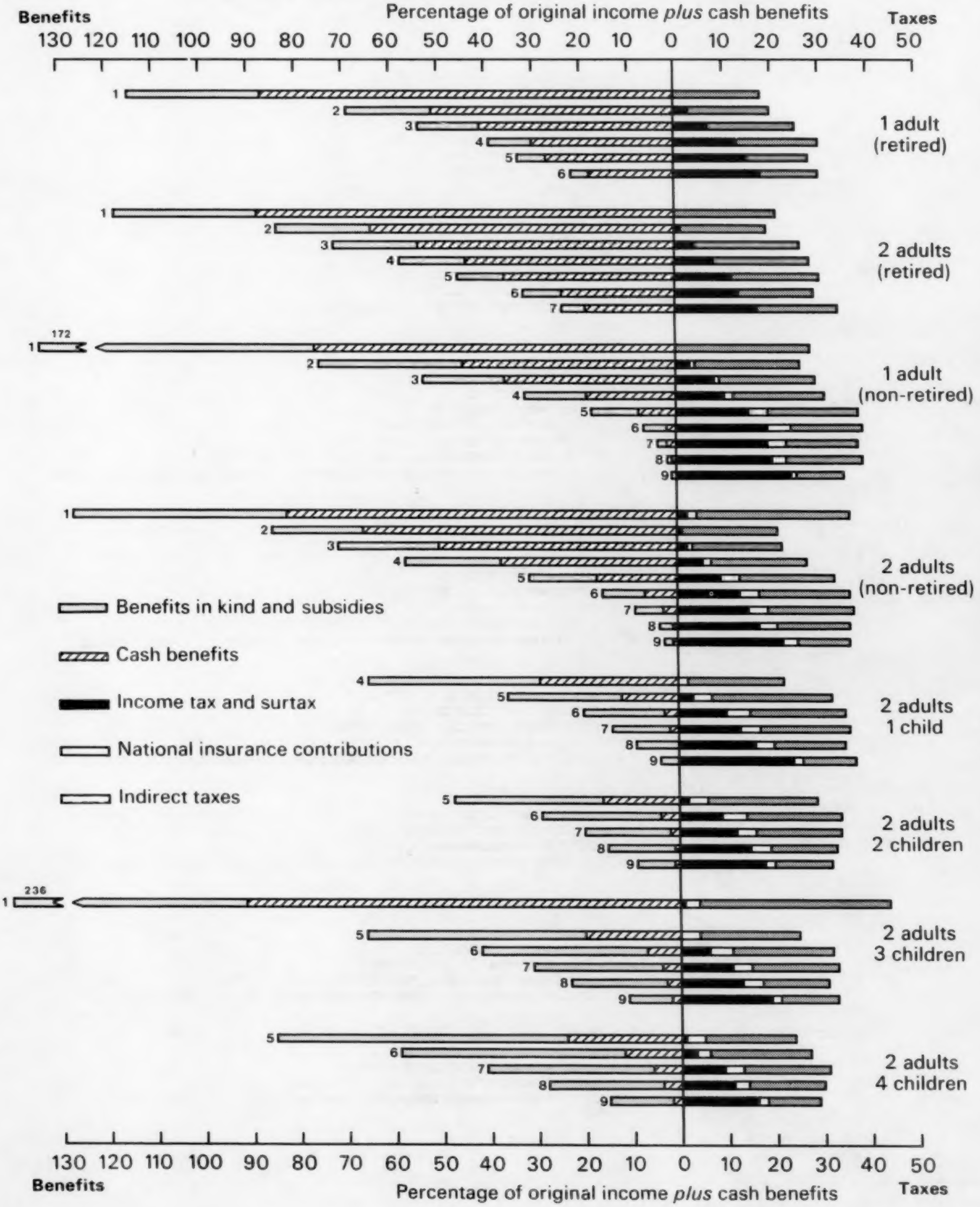


CHART 2

Average taxes paid and benefits received by retired and non-retired households in different income ranges - 1974



Employment in the public and private sectors 1959 –74

This article presents mid-year estimates of employment in the public and private sectors of the UK economy from 1959 to 1974. Table 1 and the chart show the movements in employment in each sector over the period, and Table 2 gives a cross-analysis by sector and broad industry group for each year.

The sector estimates have been compiled by the Central Statistical Office, and relate to the sectors used in the national accounts. They may therefore differ from statistics compiled on other definitions: for instance, the figures for employment by local authorities are larger than those published by the Department of Employment[1] because the latter cover Great Britain only and omit the staffs of magistrates' courts and the probation service, employees of parish councils and certain other local bodies, and the civilian employees of police forces.

Full definitions of the sectors are given in *National Accounts Statistics, Sources and Methods,* as brought up to date by the Notes in the annual Blue Books. In brief, the central government sector comprises all government departments (including the Northern Ireland departments), together with HM Forces and Women's services and a number of other organisations such as the regional and area health authorities of the national health service, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and the Forestry Commission. The local authorities sector consists of all local government authorities which have power to raise funds by means of rates or levies: it embraces all functions of those authorities (including, for example, their education services and construction departments), and is therefore much wider than the activity 'local government service' as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification. The public corporations sector covers the nationalised industries, the Post Office and a number of other public trading bodies (for example the Bank of England, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Civil Aviation Authority), whose finances are not subject to detailed control by Parliament.

The coverage of the sectors has changed from time to time. Thus, for example, the Post Office was transferred from the central government sector to the public corporations sector in April 1961 when its financial arrangements were altered, and this sector was further enlarged in July 1967 when most of the steel industry was nationalised. The changes are described in *National Accounts Statistics, Sources and Methods* and the Blue Books, and the major ones are noted below.

The figures for total employees in employment in each industry and for employers and the self-employed are compiled and published by the Department of Employment.[2] Estimates of employment in the public sector are mostly derived from the central records of the organisations concerned. The figures for the private sector are obtained as the differences between the estimates of public sector employment and the Department of Employment's totals.

The figures of employees in the tables are now so far as possible on a census of employment basis for all years. In previous articles in this series,[3] the totals of employees in employment in each industry were taken from the census of employment for years since 1971. For earlier years they were based on the annual counts of national insurance cards, and the figures for the public sector were compiled, so far as possible, on the same definitions. The Department of Employment has now published a continuous series of mid-year estimates on a census of employment basis from 1959 onwards,[2, 4] and these estimates have been used in the tables in this article. Corresponding adjustments have been made, so far as possible, to the estimates for the public sector. Thus the statistics of employees now measure jobs rather than people: in other words a person with two employers is counted twice. Part-time employees are counted as full units. The figures exclude part-year or casual workers who were not in employment at the time of the census in June.

Estimates for the public and private sectors on the new basis were first published (without cross-analysis by industry) in Table 13 of the Blue Book *National Income and Expenditure 1964–74.* The provisional estimates for 1974 contained in that table have now been revised, following receipt of additional data, and some minor revisions have also been made to the figures for earlier years.

Analysis by sector

The employed labour force

Between mid-1959 and mid-1966 the total employed labour force increased by about 1·6 million to a peak of over 25,350,000. This was followed by a reduction of nearly 1 million during the next five years, but after 1971 there was a renewed increase, to a total of 25,112,000 at mid-1974.

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[1] For example, *Department of Employment Gazette,* December 1974, page 1,141.

[2] Quarterly employment statistics: historical series–United Kingdom'. *Department of Employment Gazette,* October 1975, page 1,037.

[3] The most recent was in *Economic Trends,* January 1975, page xxxvi.

[4] For a description of how the estimates were compiled, see 'New estimates of employment on a continuous basis'. *Department of Employment Gazette,* March 1975, page 193.

About one quarter of this labour force is employed in the public sector. By mid-1974 the proportion had risen to 27·2 per cent, compared with 25·0 per cent in 1959 and a low point of 23·7 per cent in 1965.

Central government

Civilian employment by central government fell sharply between 1960 and 1961 because of the transfer of the Post Office to the public corporations sector. Between 1961 and 1973 this employment increased steadily, because of growth in the Civil Service and especially in the numbers employed by the regional hospital boards. Over this period employment in the Civil Service increased by 34,000 (a growth of 116,000 in the number of non-industrial employees being partly offset by a reduction of 82,000 industrials), while employment by the regional hospital boards increased by about 265,000.

On 1 April 1974 the national health service was reorganised. New regional health authorities and area health authorities assumed most of the functions of the former regional hospital boards, together with many of the functions of the local authorities' health services. The changes resulted in a net transfer of staff from local authorities to central government, and in consequence there was a sharp upward movement in the figure for civil employment by central government at mid-1974.

The numbers in HM Forces and Women's services have fallen fairly steadily throughout the period covered. The reduction was particularly marked between 1959 and 1963, by which time virtually all National Service conscripts had been released.

Local authorities

Between 1959 and 1973, total employment by local authorities (including police forces) increased fairly steadily, by an average of almost 80,000 per annum. Well over half the increase was in lecturers, teachers, and others engaged in local authority educational services. Between 1961 (when school canteen staff were first included in the figures for education departments) and 1973, employment in these services increased by 83 per cent from 785,000 to 1,434,000. Many of these employees work part-time.

On the reorganisation of local government in England and Wales on 1 April 1974 under the Local Government Act 1972 and the Water Act 1973, some functions formerly carried out by bodies classified as local authorities were taken over by the new regional water authorities, which are regarded as public corporations. Also, as already mentioned, many of the functions of local authority health services were transferred to the new regional and area health authorities. These changes are reflected in a fall in employment by local authorities between 1973 and 1974.

Public corporations

The figures of employment by public corporations reflect the reclassification of the Post Office (formerly included in central government) in April 1961, the establishment of the British Steel Corporation in July 1967, and the establishment of the regional water authorities in 1974. Despite these additions, the number employed by public corporations in 1974 was less than in 1959. This was largely because of the contractions in numbers employed by the National Coal Board and the British Railways Board.

Private sector

Over the whole period 1959 to 1974, employment in the private sector increased by 450,000, of whom nearly 250,000 were employees and over 200,000 were employers and self-employed. The only major transfer between the private and public sectors was the nationalisation of most of the steel industry in July 1967. At mid-1968, the British Steel Corporation had about 250,000 employees, the great majority of whom were formerly in the private sector.

Analysis by industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing is almost wholly in the private sector, except for employees of the Forestry Commission. The number of employees in these industries fell by about 350,000 or 46 per cent between 1959 and 1974.

Mining and quarrying

The reduction of 58 per cent between 1959 and 1974 in employees employed in mining and quarrying was mainly due to a fall of about 450,000 in the number employed by the National Coal Board during the period covered. Employment in the private sector also declined, but at a slower rate.

Manufacturing

Employees employed in manufacturing increased by slightly more than 500,000 between 1959 and 1966, but since then there has been a reduction of over 700,000. Until mid-1967 the proportion in the public sector was about 2 per cent, but this rose to about 5 per cent when most of the steel industry was nationalised.

Construction

The number of employees in the construction industry has fluctuated with the cyclical movements in workload, and the movements over the period 1959 to 1974 were also sharply affected by the growth of the number of self-employed construction workers. Thus although the number of employees in employment in the industry in 1974 was some 60,000 fewer than in 1959, it is estimated from the Censuses of Population and other sources such as the counts of national insurance cards that the number of self-employed construction workers was at least 200,000 higher than in 1959. The proportion of employees in the construction industry employed in the public sector rose from 9·5 per cent in 1959 to 11·7 per cent in 1974, but these figures do not of course allow for the growth in the number of self-employed in the private sector. The figures may also have been affected by classification changes over the years, for example if construction workers employed by local authorities were classified to newly established separate 'construction departments' when previously they were grouped with other workers under other headings.

Gas, electricity and water

Employment in the gas, electricity and water industries increased between 1959 and 1967, but subsequently declined, showing a reduction of about 10 per cent over the period as a whole.

Transport and communication

Employment in transport and communication declined more steadily, a reduction of about 200,000 in employment on the railways being partly offset by an increase of about 100,000 in postal services and telecommunications.

Other services

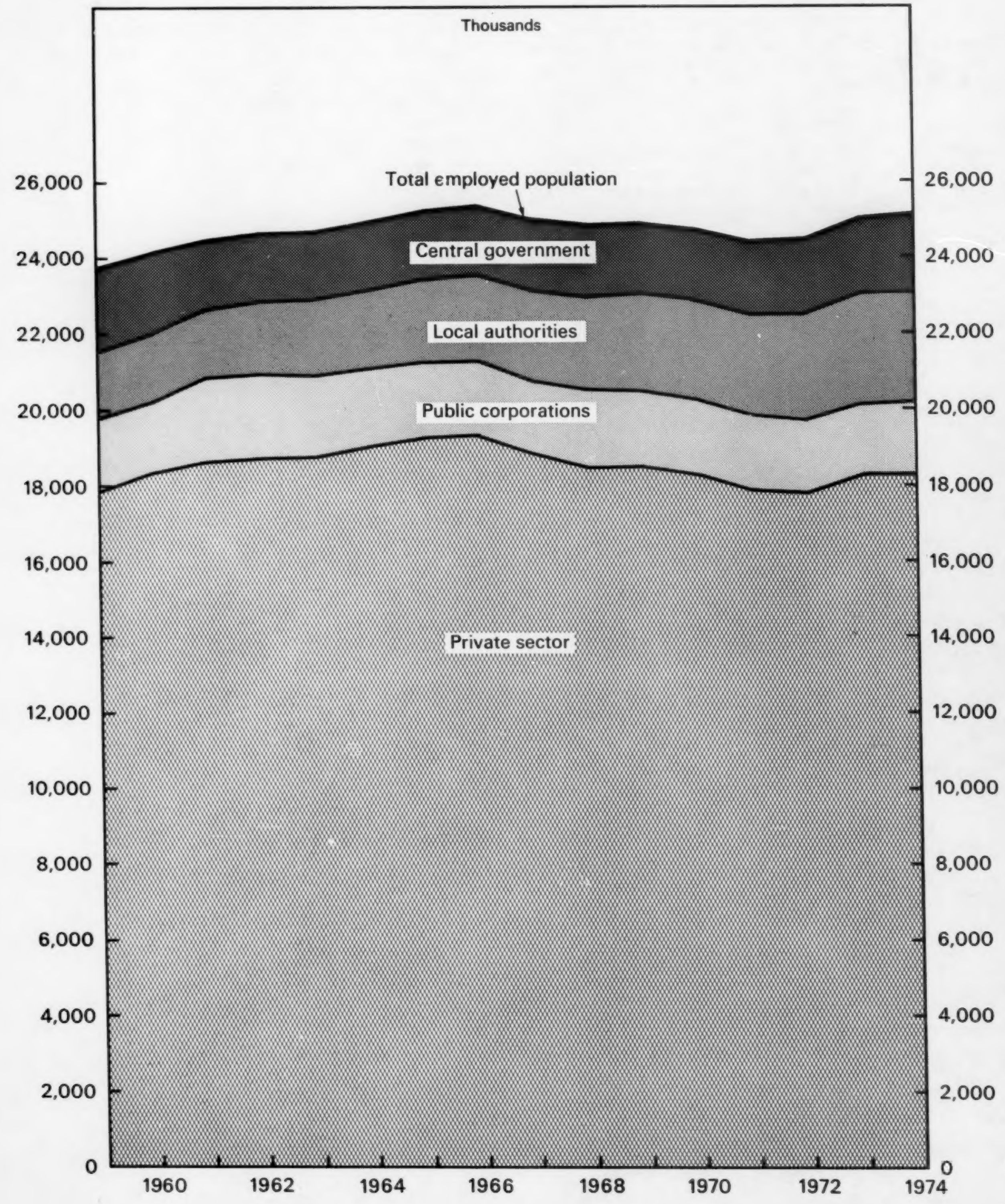
Contrasting with the decline in each of the other industry groups, employees employed in 'other services' increased by 2,646,000 between 1959 and 1974. The industries contributing to this were:

	Increase	
	Thousands	Per cent
Professional and scientific services (including educational, medical and dental services) . .	1,395	*70*
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	476	*74*
Miscellaneous services	359	*20*
Public administration and defence	312	*24*
Distributive trades	104	*4*

The increase from 32·7 per cent to 39·8 per cent in the proportion of employees in Other services employed in the public sector was largely in local authority educational services, where employment doubled between 1959 and 1974.

Central Statistical Office

Employment by sector: United Kingdom



Employment by sector

United Kingdom

At June in each year

TABLE 1

	Thousands and percentages[1]															
	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*
Total employed labour force	23,756	*100·0*	24,178	*100·0*	24,460	*100·0*	24,634	*100·0*	24,663	*100·0*	24,952	*100·0*	25,205	*100·0*	25,357	*100·0*
Total public sector . .	5,937	*25·0*	5,843	*24·2*	5,843	*23·9*	5,904	*24·0*	5,914	*24·0*	5,944	*23·8*	5,975	*23·7*	6,052	*23·9*
Central government .	2,191	*9·2*	2,157	*8·9*	1,773	*7·2*	1,768	*7·2*	1,770	*7·2*	1,771	*7·1*	1,793	*7·1*	1,819	*7·2*
HM Forces and Women's Services	569	*2·4*	518	*2·1*	474	*1·9*	442	*1·8*	427	*1·7*	424	*1·7*	423	*1·7*	417	*1·6*
Civilians	1,622	*6·8*	1,639	*6·8*	1,299	*5·3*	1,326	*5·4*	1,343	*5·4*	1,347	*5·4*	1,370	*5·4*	1,402	*5·5*
Local authorities . .	1,781	*7·5*	1,821	*7·5*	1,870	*7·6*	1,940	*7·9*	2,008	*8·1*	2,088	*8·4*	2,154	*8·5*	2,259	*8·9*
Public corporations .	1,965	*8·3*	1,865	*7·7*	2,200	*9·0*	2,196	*8·9*	2,136	*8·7*	2,085	*8·4*	2,028	*8·0*	1,974	*7·8*
Total private sector . .	17,819	*75·0*	18,335	*75·8*	18,617	*76·1*	18,730	*76·0*	18,749	*76·0*	19,008	*76·2*	19,230	*76·3*	19,305	*76·1*
of which																
Employees	16,049	*67·6*	16,569	*68·5*	16,859	*68·9*	16,985	*68·9*	17,018	*69·0*	17,292	*69·3*	17,528	*69·5*	17,618	*69·5*
Employers and self-employed	1,770	*7·5*	1,766	*7·3*	1,758	*7·2*	1,745	*7·1*	1,731	*7·0*	1,716	*6·9*	1,702	*6·8*	1,687	*6·7*

	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974	
	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*	Total	*Percentage*
Total employed labour force	25,001	***100·0***	24,845	***100·0***	24,875	***100·0***	24,738	***100·0***	24,400	***100·0***	24,428	***100·0***	25,002	***100·0***	25,112	***100·0***
Total public sector . .	6,183	***24·7***	6,412	***25·8***	6,414	***25·8***	6,480	***26·2***	6,562	***26·9***	6,630	***27·1***	6,724	***26·9***	6,843	***27·2***
Central government .	1,872	***7·5***	1,885	***7·6***	1,864	***7·5***	1,905	***7·7***	1,925	***7·9***	1,957	***8·0***	1,967	***7·9***	2,069	***8·2***
HM Forces and Women's Services	417	***1·7***	400	***1·6***	380	***1·5***	372	***1·5***	368	***1·5***	371	***1·5***	361	***1·4***	345	***1·4***
Civilians	1,455	***5·8***	1,485	***6·0***	1,484	***6·0***	1,533	***6·2***	1,557	***6·4***	1,586	***6·5***	1,606	***6·4***	1,724	***6·9***
Local authorities . .	2,364	***9·5***	2,444	***9·8***	2,505	***10·1***	2,559	***10·3***	2,651	***10·9***	2,771	***11·3***	2,890	***11·6***	2,844	***11·3***
Public corporations .	1,947	***7·8***	2,083	***8·4***	2,045	***8·2***	2,016	***8·1***	1,986	***8·1***	1,902	***7·8***	1,867	***7·5***	1,930	***7·7***
Total private sector . .	18,818	***75·3***	18,433	***74·2***	18,461	***74·2***	18,258	***73·8***	17,838	***73·1***	17,798	***72·9***	18,278	***73·1***	18,269	***72·8***
of which																
Employees	17,042	***68·2***	16,638	***67·0***	16,585	***66·7***	16,363	***66·1***	15,928	***65·3***	15,861	***64·9***	16,299	***65·2***	16,292	***64·9***
Employers and self-employed	1,776	***7·1***	1,795	***7·2***	1,876	***7·5***	1,895	***7·7***	1,910	***7·8***	1,937	***7·9***	1,979	***7·9***	1,977	***7·9***

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[1] Percentages for components may not add to totals because of rounding

Employment by sector and by industry group [1]

United Kingdom

TABLE 2

	Thousands and percentages[2]										
	Total	Public sector								Private sector	
		Central government		Local authorities		Public corporations		Total			
	Thousands	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*
At June 1959											
Total employed labour force	23,756	2,191	*9·2*	1,781	*7·5*	1,965	*8·3*	5,937	*25·0*	17,819	*75·0*
HM Forces and Women's Services	569	569	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	569	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,770	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	21,417	1,622	*7·6*	1,781	*8·3*	1,965	*9·2*	5,368	*25·1*	16,049	*74·9*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	768	17	*2·2*	—	—	—	—	17	*2·2*	751	*97·8*
Mining and quarrying	824	—	—	—	—	751	*91·1*	751	*91·1*	73	*8·9*
Manufacturing	8,071	113	*1·4*	—	—	147	*1·8*	260	*3·2*	7,811	*96·8*
Construction[3]	1,385	28	*2·0*	98	*7·1*	6	*0·4*	132	*9·5*	1,253	*90·5*
Gas, electricity and water	383	—	—	28	*7·3*	1,001	*49·0*	1,488	*72·8*	555	*27·2*
Transport and communication	1,660	340	*20·5*	119	*7·2*						
Other services	8,326	1,124	*13·5*	1,536	*18·4*	60	*0·7*	2,720	*32·7*	5,606	*67·3*
At June 1960											
Total employed labour force	24,178	2,157	*8·9*	1,821	*7·5*	1,865	*7·7*	5,843	*24·2*	18,335	*75·8*
HM Forces and Women's Services	518	518	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	518	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,766	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	21,894	1,639	*7·5*	1,821	*8·3*	1,865	*8·5*	5,325	*24·3*	16,569	*75·7*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	743	17	*2·3*	—	—	—	—	17	*2·3*	726	*97·7*
Mining and quarrying	760	—	—	—	—	686	*90·3*	686	*90·3*	74	*9·7*
Manufacturing	8,418	108	*1·3*	—	—	139	*1·7*	250	*3·0*	8,168	*97·0*
Construction[3]	1,426	29	*2·0*	101	*7·1*	4	*0·3*	134	*9·4*	1,292	*90·6*
Gas, electricity and water	380	—	—	27	*7·1*	974	*47·9*	1,460	*71·9*	572	*28·1*
Transport and communication	1,652	344	*20·8*	115	*7·0*						
Other services	8,515	1,141	*13·4*	1,578	*18·5*	62	*0·7*	2,781	*32·7*	5,734	*67·3*
At June 1961											
Total employed labour force	24,460	1,773	*7·2*	1,870	*7·6*	2,200	*9·0*	5,843	*23·9*	18.617	*76·1*
HM Forces and Women's Services	474	474	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	474	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,758	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,758	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	22,228	1,299	*5·8*	1.870	*8·4*	2,200	*9·9*	5,369	*24·2*	16,859	*75·8*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	712	16	*2·2*	—	—	—	—	16	*2·2*	696	*97·8*
Mining and quarrying	727	—	—	—	—	655	*90·1*	655	*90·1*	72	*9·9*
Manufacturing	8,535	100	*1·2*	—	—	133	*1·6*	233	*2·7*	8,302	*97·3*
Construction[3]	1,482	25	*1·7*	103	*7·0*	5	*0·3*	133	*9·0*	1,349	*91·0*
Gas, electricity and water	389	—	—	28	*7·2*	1,329	*64·3*	1,480	*71·6*	587	*28·4*
Transport and communication	1,678	7	*0·4*	116	*6·9*						
Other services	8,705	1,151	*13·2*	1,623	*18·6*	78	*0·9*	2,852	*32·8*	5,853	*67·2*
At June 1962											
Total employed labour force	24,634	1,768	*7·2*	1,940	*7·9*	2,196	*8·9*	5,904	*24·0*	18,730	*76·0*
HM Forces and Women's Services	442	442	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	442	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,745	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	22,447	1,326	*5·9*	1,940	*8·6*	2,196	*9·8*	5,462	*24·3*	16,985	*75·7*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	687	16	*2·3*	—	—	—	—	16	*2·3*	671	*97·7*
Mining and quarrying	705	—	—	—	—	639	*90·6*	639	*90·6*	66	*9·4*
Manufacturing	8,456	98	*1·2*	—	—	127	*1·5*	225	*2·7*	8,231	*97·3*
Construction[3]	1,517	25	*1·6*	108	*7·1*	5	*0·3*	138	*9·1*	1,379	*90·9*
Gas, electricity and water	396	—	—	28	*7·1*	1,345	*64·5*	1,496	*71·8*	589	*28·2*
Transport and communication	1,689	7	*0·4*	116	*6·9*						
Other services	8,997	1,180	*13·1*	1,688	*18·8*	80	*0·9*	2,948	*32·8*	6,049	*67·2*

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[1] Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification, 1968

[2] Percentages for components may not add to totals because of rounding.

[3] See footnote on page 125.

Employment by sector and by industry group [1]

United Kingdom

TABLE 2 *(continued)*

	Thousands and percentages										
	Total	Public sector								Private sector	
		Central government		Local authorities		Public corporations		Total			
	Thousands	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*
At June 1963											
Total employed labour force	24,663	1,770	*7·2*	2,008	*8·1*	2,136	*8·7*	5,914	*24·0*	18,749	*76·0*
HM Forces and Women's Services	427	427	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	427	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,731	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,731	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	22,505	1,343	*6·0*	2,008	*8·9*	2,136	*9·5*	5,487	*24·4*	17,018	*75·6*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	691	15	*2·2*	—	—	—	—	15	*2·2*	676	*97·8*
Mining and quarrying	676	—	—	—	—	611	*90·4*	611	*90·4*	65	*9·6*
Manufacturing	8,322	93	*1·1*	—	—	105	*1·3*	198	*2·4*	8,124	*97·6*
Construction[3]	1,545	26	*1·7*	117	*7·6*	5	*0·3*	148	*9·6*	1,397	*90·4*
Gas, electricity and water	406	—	—	27	*6·7*	1,333	*64·2*	1,483	*71·4*	593	*28·6*
Transport and communication	1,670	7	*0·4*	116	*6·9*						
Other services	9,195	1,202	*13·1*	1,748	*19·0*	82	*0·9*	3,032	*33·0*	6,163	*67·0*
At June 1964											
Total employed labour force	24,952	1,771	*7·1*	2,088	*8·4*	2,085	*8·4*	5,944	*23·8*	19,008	*76·2*
HM Forces and Women's Services	424	424	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	424	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,716	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	22,812	1,347	*5·9*	2,088	*9·2*	2,085	*9·1*	5,520	*24·2*	17,292	*75·8*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	657	15	*2·3*	—	—	—	—	15	*2·3*	642	*97·7*
Mining and quarrying	649	—	—	—	—	583	*89·8*	583	*89·8*	66	*10·2*
Manufacturing	8,450	87	*1·0*	—	—	108	*1·3*	195	*2·3*	8,255	*97·7*
Construction[3]	1,583	27	*1·7*	124	*7·8*	4	*0·3*	155	*9·8*	1,428	*90·2*
Gas, electricity and water	412	—	—	26	*6·3*	1,309	*63·3*	1,455	*70·4*	613	*29·6*
Transport and communication	1,656	7	*0·4*	113	*6·8*						
Other services	9,405	1,211	*12·9*	1,825	*19·4*	81	*0·9*	3,117	*33·1*	6,288	*66·9*
At June 1965											
Total employed labour force	25,205	1,793	*7·1*	2,154	*8·5*	2,028	*8·0*	5,975	*23·7*	19,230	*76·3*
HM Forces and Women's Services	423	423	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	423	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,702	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	23,080	1,370	*5·9*	2,154	*9·3*	2,028	*8·8*	5,552	*24·1*	17,528	*75·9*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	605	15	*2·5*	—	—	—	—	15	*2·5*	590	*97·5*
Mining and quarrying	617	—	—	—	—	553	*89·6*	553	*89·6*	64	*10·4*
Manufacturing	8,561	86	*1·0*	—	—	98	*1·1*	184	*2·1*	8,377	*97·9*
Construction[3]	1,621	27	*1·7*	137	*8·5*	5	*0·3*	169	*10·4*	1,452	*89·6*
Gas, electricity and water	419	—	—	27	*6·4*	1,292	*62·5*	1,435	*69·4*	632	*30·6*
Transport and communication	1,648	6	*0·4*	110	*6·7*						
Other services	9,609	1,236	*12·9*	1,880	*19·6*	80	*0·8*	3,196	*33·3*	6,413	*66·7*
At June 1966											
Total employed labour force	25,357	1,819	*7·2*	2,259	*8·9*	1,974	*7·8*	6,052	*23·9*	19,305	*76·1*
HM Forces and Women's Services	417	417	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	417	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,687	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	23,253	1,402	*6·0*	2,259	*9·7*	1,974	*8·5*	5,635	*24·2*	17,618	*75·8*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	582	15	*2·6*	—	—	—	—	15	*2·6*	567	*97·4*
Mining and quarrying	569	—	—	—	—	511	*89·8*	511	*89·8*	58	*10·2*
Manufacturing	8,584	83	*1·0*	—	—	92	*1·1*	175	*2·0*	8,409	*98·0*
Construction[3]	1,645	29	*1·8*	133	*8·1*	6	*0·4*	168	*10·2*	1,477	*89·8*
Gas, electricity and water	432	—	—	27	*6·2*	1,282	*62·4*	1,425	*69·3*	630	*30·7*
Transport and communication	1,623	7	*0·4*	109	*6·7*						
Other services	9,818	1,268	*12·9*	1,990	*20·3*	83	*0·8*	3,341	*34·0*	6,477	*66·0*

[1,2] See footnotes on page 124.

[3] The figures for construction are consistent with data published by the Department of Employment in their industrial analyses of employment (for example, in 'New estimates of employment on a continuous basis: United Kingdom', page 1035 of the October 1975 *Department of Employment Gazette*). They differ, however, from the estimates of construction employees in employment published by the Department of the Environment (for example, in Table 12 of *Housing and Construction Statistics* relating to Great Britain). The latter estimates include construction workers in building and civil engineering branches of public authorities whose main activities are classifiable to other industries (for example, national or local government service) under the Standard Industrial Classification.

Employment by sector and by industry group [1]

United Kingdom

TABLE 2 *(continued)*

	Thousands and percentages[2]										
	Total	Public sector								Private sector	
		Central government		Local authorities		Public corporations		Total			
	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	*Per cent*	Thous-ands	*Per cent*	Thous-ands	*Per cent*	Thous-ands	*Per cent*	Thous-ands	*Per cent*
At June 1967											
Total employed labour force	25,001	1,872	*7·5*	2,364	*9·5*	1,947	*7·8*	6,183	*24·7*	18,818	*75·3*
HM Forces and Women's Services	417	417	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	417	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,776	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	22,808	1,455	*6·4*	2,364	*10·4*	1,947	*8·5*	5,766	*25·3*	17,042	*74·7*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	542	15	*2·8*	—	—	—	—	15	*2·8*	527	*97·2*
Mining and quarrying	546	—	—	—	—	482	*88·3*	482	*88·3*	64	*11·7*
Manufacturing	8,319	80	*1·0*	—	—	90	*1·1*	170	*2·0*	8,149	*98·0*
Construction[3]	1,556	29	*1·9*	135	*8·7*	8	*0·5*	172	*11·1*	1,384	*88·9*
Gas, electricity and water	434	—	—	31	*7·1*	1,280	*62·4*	1,430	*69·7*	621	*30·3*
Transport and communication	1,617	7	*0·4*	112	*6·9*						
Other services	9,794	1,324	*13·5*	2,086	*21·3*	87	*0·9*	3,497	*35·7*	6,297	*64·3*
At June 1968											
Total employed labour force	24,845	1,885	*7·6*	2,444	*9·8*	2,083	*8·4*	6,412	*25·8*	18,433	*74·2*
HM Forces and Women's Services	400	400	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	400	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,795	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	22,650	1,485	*6·6*	2,444	*10·8*	2,083	*9·2*	6,012	*26·5*	16,638	*73·5*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	519	14	*2·7*	—	—	—	—	14	*2·7*	505	*97·3*
Mining and quarrying	481	—	—	—	—	426	*88·6*	426	*88·6*	55	*11·4*
Manufacturing	8,240	71	*0·9*	—	—	306	*3·7*	377	*4·6*	7,863	*95·4*
Construction[3]	1,520	29	*1·9*	135	*8·9*	6	*0·4*	170	*11·2*	1,350	*88·8*
Gas, electricity and water	422	—	—	29	*6·9*	1,258	*62·3*	1,405	*69·6*	614	*30·4*
Transport and communication	1,597	6	*0·4*	112	*7·0*						
Other services	9,871	1,365	*13·8*	2,168	*22·0*	87	*0·9*	3,620	*36·7*	6,251	*63·3*
At June 1969											
Total employed labour force	24,875	1,864	*7·5*	2,505	*10·1*	2.045	*8·2*	6,414	*25·8*	18,461	*74·2*
HM Forces and Women's Services	380	380	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	380	*100 0*	—	—
Employers and self employed	1,876	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,876	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	22,619	1,484	*6·6*	2,505	*11·1*	2,045	*9·0*	6,034	*26·7*	16,585	*73·3*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	492	12	*2·4*	—	—	—	—	12	*2·4*	480	*97·6*
Mining and quarrying	437	—		—	—	382	*87·4*	382	*87·4*	55	*12·6*
Manufacturing	8,353	87	*1·0*	—	—	295	*3·5*	382	*4·6*	7,971	*95·4*
Construction[3]	1,459	29	*2·0*	132	*9·0*	5	*0·3*	166	*11·4*	1,293	*88·6*
Gas, electricity and water	406	—		28	*6·9*	1,298	*66 0*	1,441	*73·3*	526	*26·7*
Transport and communication	1,561	7	*0·4*	108	*6·9*						
Other services	9,911	1,349	*13·6*	2,237	*22·6*	65	*0·7*	3,651	*36·8*	6,260	*63·2*
At June 1970											
Total employed labour force	24,738	1,905	*7·7*	2,559	*10·3*	2,016	*8·1*	6,480	*26·2*	18,258	*73·8*
HM Forces and Women's Services	372	372	*100·0*	—	—	—	—	372	*100·0*	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,895	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1,895	*100·0*
Total employees in employment	22,471	1,533	*6·8*	2,559	*11·4*	2,016	*9·0*	6,108	*27·2*	16,363	*72·8*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	468	12	*2·6*	—		—		12	*2·6*	456	*97·4*
Mining and quarrying	410	—		—		360	*87·8*	360	*87·8*	50	*12·2*
Manufacturing	8,339	91	*1·1*	—		299	*3·6*	390	*4·7*	7,949	*95·3*
Construction[3]	1,335	28	*2·1*	128	*9·6*	5	*0·6*	161	*12·1*	1,174	*87·9*
Gas, electricity and water	391	—		28	*7·2*	1,295	*65·9*	1,417	*72·1*	547	*27·9*
Transport and communication	1,573	7	*0·4*	87	*5·5*						
Other services	9,955	1,395	*14·0*	2,316	*23·3*	57	*0·6*	3,768	*37·9*	6,187	*62·1*

[1,2] See footnotes on page 124.

[3] See footnote on page 125.

Employment by sector and by industry group[1]

United Kingdom

TABLE 2 *(continued)*

	Thousands and percentages[2]										
	Total	Public sector								Private sector	
		Central government		Local authorities		Public corporations		Total			
	Thousands	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*	Thousands	*Percentage*
At June 1971											
Total employed labour force	24,400	1,925	7·9	2,651	10·9	1,986	8·1	6,562	26·9	17,838	73·1
HM Forces and Women's Services	368	368	100·0	—	—	—	—	368	100·0	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,910	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,910	100·0
Total employees in employment	22,122	1,557	7·0	2,651	12·0	1,986	9·0	6,194	28·0	15,928	72·0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	434	12	2·8	—	—	—	—	12	2·8	422	97·2
Mining and quarrying	396	—		—	—	346	87·4	346	87·4	50	12·6
Manufacturing	8,056	76	0·9	—	—	289	3·6	365	4·5	7,691	95·5
Construction[3]	1,262	25	2·0	124	9·8	13	1·0	162	12·8	1,100	87·2
Gas, electricity and water	377	—	—	34	9·0	339	89·9	373	98·9	4	1·1
Transport and communication	1,568	6	0·4	85	5·4	945	60·3	1,036	66·1	532	33·9
Other services	10,029	1,438	14·3	2,408	24·0	54	0·5	3,900	38·9	6,129	61·1
At June 1972											
Total employed labour force	24,428	1,957	8 0	2,771	11·3	1,902	7·8	6,630	27·1	17,798	72·9
HM Forces and Women's Services	371	371	100·0	—	—	—	—	371	100·0	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,937	100·0
Total employees in employment	22,120	1,586	7·2	2,771	12·5	1,902	8·6	6,259	28·3	15,861	71·7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	429	11	2·6	—	—	—	—	11	2·6	418	97·4
Mining and quarrying	379	—	—	—	—	330	87·1	330	87·1	49	12·9
Manufacturing	7,778	68	0·9	—	—	269	3·5	337	4·3	7,441	95·7
Construction[3]	1,299	22	1·7	128	9·9	14	1·1	164	12·6	1,135	87·4
Gas, electricity and water	356	—	—	34	9·6	321	90·2	355	99·7	1	0·3
Transport and communication	1,543	7	0·5	80	5·2	914	59·2	1,001	64·9	542	35·1
Other services	10,336	1,478	14·3	2,529	24·5	54	0·5	4,061	39·3	6,275	60·7
At June 1973											
Total employed labour force	25,002	1,967	7·9	2,890	11·6	1,867	7·5	6,724	26·9	18,278	73·1
HM Forces and Women's Services	361	361	100·0	—	—	—	—	361	100·0	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,979	100·0
Total employees in employment	22,662	1,606	7·1	2,890	12·8	1,867	8·2	6,363	28·1	16,299	71·9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	434	11	2 5	—	—	—	—	11	2·5	423	97·5
Mining and quarrying	363	—	—	—	—	315	86·8	315	86·8	48	13·2
Manufacturing	7,828	67	0·9	—	—	265	3·4	332	4·2	7,496	95·8
Construction[3]	1,380	19	1·4	130	9·4	14	1·0	163	11·8	1,217	88·2
Gas, electricity and water	344	—	—	34	9·9	310	90·1	344	100·0	—	—
Transport and communication	1,525	7	0·5	71	4·7	906	59·4	984	64·5	541	35·5
Other services	10,788	1,502	13·9	2,655	24·6	57	0·5	4,214	39·1	6,574	60·9
At June 1974											
Total employed labour force	25,112	2,069	8·2	2,844	11·3	1,930	7·7	6,843	27·2	18,269	72·8
HM Forces and Women's Services	345	345	100·0	—	—	—	—	345	100·0	—	—
Employers and self-employed	1,977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,977	100·0
Total employees in employment	22,790	1,724	7·6	2,844	12·5	1,930	8·5	6,498	28·5	16,292	71·5
Agriculture, foresty and fishing	417	10	2·4	—	—	—	—	10	2·4	407	97·6
Mining and quarrying	349	—	—	—	—	299	85·7	299	85·7	50	14·3
Manufacturing	7,871	76	1·0	—	—	292	3·7	368	4·7	7,503	95·3
Construction[3]	1,328	16	1·2	135	10·2	5	0·4	156	11·7	1,172	88·3
Gas, electricity and water	347	2	0·6	—	—	343	98·8	345	99·4	2	0·6
Transport and communication	1,506	7	0·5	27	1·8	918	61·0	952	63·2	554	36·8
Other services	10,972	1,613	14·7	2,682	24·4	73	0·7	4,368	39·8	6,604	60·2

[1,2] See footnotes on page 124

[3] See footnote on page 125

Round-up: What's new in economic statistics

National income and balance of payments White Paper

On February 5 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the White Paper, *Preliminary estimates of national income and balance of payments,* would not be published, as the main series are now available from regular statistical sources. The Central Statistical Office is making special arrangements to enhance the content of its regular quarterly statistical press notices in the period before the Budget in order to ensure that the full range of latest information on the economy is available.

New entrants to industry

An article in the *Department of Employment Gazette* for December 1975 analysed new entrants to employment in 1974, by age, region, type and class of employment, and also by industry. Due to the raising of the school-leaving age, there are now no figures for 15 year olds, making valid comparison with earlier years difficult. Because of the new regional structure, there are ten regional breakdowns, where as previously there had been nine, making comparisons by regions with earlier years invalid. A further difficulty is that young people no longer need to obtain their national insurance numbers from careers offices, who provide the data for this analysis. In 1975 the Department of Employment conducted a pilot survey to assess whether in future a direct survey by careers offices of a 10 per cent sample of school leavers would give a satisfactory analysis.

Earnings of non-manual employees

The results of a new survey by the Department of Employment into the earnings of full-time non-manual employees in the index of production industries was published in an article in the December *Gazette.* It covers firms with over 50 employees, and relates to October in each year, for 1973 and 1974. It is hoped that the results of the October 1975 enquiry will be available in Spring 1976.

Rates of wages and hours of work

An article in the *Department of Employment Gazette* for January, gives the rates of wages and hours of work for manual workers, covered by national agreements and statutory wage orders, for 1975.

Box-Jenkins

An article in *Statistical News No 32* gives a non-technical account of the underlying concepts of the Box-Jenkins approach to forecasting.

North Sea oil and gas

A further article in *Statistical News* explains in some detail the provisions being made to collect statistics from this industry, its special problems and the expected results of the industry on the national accounts.

New publications

Office relocation facts and figures (LOB 1975) (Price £1.50)

A new statistical handbook, published by the Location of Offices Bureau in January, shows trends in decentralisation since the Bureau started 12 years ago.

Tables and charts give details as to where and why firms and jobs have or have not moved and showing the size and industry of LOB clients.

Report No. 3 Higher incomes from employment Cmnd. 6383 (HMSO January 1976) (Price £3.15 net).

This report by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth provides a factual analysis of trends in the levels and distribution of employment incomes over £10,000 per annum before tax, and examines the social and economic reasons given for such incomes in comparison to others.

Standard International Trade Classification Revision 2. United Nations statistical papers series M. No. 34/Rev. 2 (HMSO 1975) (Price £3.64).

This classification of all external merchandise trade commodities replaces the 1961 revised edition. From the beginning of 1976, the United Nations intends to base its international compilations of trade-by-commodity statistics on this new revision. An alphabetical commodity index is also being prepared.

Economic Progress Report (HM Treasury February 1976) (Free)

This month's Report analyses in its leading article the recent trends in the relative decline of British industry. Charts compare records of investment and productivity in Britain with those of other countries.

Index of sources

Data given on page 5 may be more recent than that shown elsewhere in the publication.

United Kingdom balance of payments; National income and expenditure. In addition to the series indexed below, further detailed statistics are included in the regular quarterly articles (see inside back cover).

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Average earnings (see Earnings)			
Balance of payments		Central Statistical Office	**Financial Statistics** **Quarterly articles in Economic Trends**
Current balance	5, 46, 48		
Invisibles	46		
Official reserves	48		
Total currency flow	48		
Bank advances (see Banking)			
Banking		Bank of England	**Financial Statistics**
Bank advances	60, 62		
Deposits with the banking sector	50, 52, 60		
Eligible liabilities, reserve ratio, special deposits and supplementary deposits	62		
Notes and coin in circulation with the public	50		
Bank of England's minimum lending rate (see Interest rates)			
Building societies		Central Statistical Office Building Societies Association	**Financial Statistics**
Average prices of new dwellings on mortgage (see Housing)			
Net increase in shares and deposits	20		
New commitments for mortgages	20		
Recommended share rate (see Interest rates)			
Car registrations and production (see Motor vehicles)			
CBI Intentions Inquiry (see Fixed investment)			
Coal (see Fuel and power)			
Commercial vehicles, production (see Motor vehicles)			
Companies		Central Statistical Office	**Financial Statistics**
Appropriation account	58		
Financial companies			
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56		
Saving	56, 58		
Gross trading profits	58		
In relation to total domestic income	14		**Monthly Digest of Statistics**
Income	58		**Financial Statistics**
Industrial and commercial companies	58		
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56		
Fixed investment	60		
Liquid assets, sources and uses of funds	60		
Saving	56, 58, 60		
Security prices and yields (see Interest rates)			
Stock appreciation	58		
Taxes	58		
Consols (see Interest rates)			
Construction industry		Department of the Environment	**Housing and Construction Statistics**
Index of industrial production (see Industrial production)			
Orders received	18, 20, 30		
Output	30		
Consumers' expenditure		Central Statistical Office	**Monthly Digest of Statistics**
Component categories	10		
In relation to personal income	10		
In relation to total final expenditure	14		
Per capita	14		
Current balance (see Balance of payments)			

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Distributive trades			
Output	28	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
(see also Retail sales; Stocks)			
Domestic income (see Incomes)			
Dwellings (see Housing)			
Earnings (average)		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
All employees	5, 40		
Employees in manufacturing industry	40		
Effective exchange rate of sterling	44	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics
Electricity (see Fuel and power)			
Eligible liabilities (see Banking)			
Employed labour force	34, 36	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Employees in employment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
All industries and services	34, 36		
Index of production industries, manufacturing industries	34		
Energy (see Fuel and power)			
Engineering industries		Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Sales and orders: total, home market and export	30		
Expenditure (see Total final expenditure)			
Exports			
Of goods		Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Unit value index	44		
Value	5, 46		
Volume index	44		
Of goods and services in relation to total final expenditure	8	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Of passenger cars, commercial vehicles (see Motor vehicles)			
Orders: engineering industries (see Engineering industries)			
Final expenditure (see Total final expenditure)			
Financial accounts, analysis by sector	56	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Financial companies (see Companies)			
Fixed investment			
By industrial and commercial companies (see Companies)			
By sector and by type of asset	16	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Dwellings (see Housing)			
In relation to total final expenditure	8, 14		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Manufacturing industry			
CBI Intentions Inquiry	18	Confederation of British Industry	Industrial Trends Survey
Contractors' orders for private industrial work	18	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
In plant and machinery, new buildings and work	18	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Investment Intentions Inquiry	18		
Fuel and power			
Consumers' expenditure on fuel and light	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Industrial production: index for gas, electricity and water industries	26		
Primary fuel input: total, coal and petroleum	24	Department of Energy	Monthly Digest of Statistics United Kingdom Energy Statistics Energy Trends
Public supply: gas and electricity	24		
Gas (see Fuel and power)			
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (see Fixed investment)			
Gross domestic product	6	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
And components of final expenditure	8		
In relation to output	28		
In relation to stocks	22		
Per capita	14		
Gross national product *per capita*	14	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Gross trading profits of companies (see Companies)			
Hire purchase debt	12	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry Financial Statistics
Hours worked	36	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Housing			
Average price of new dwellings on mortgage	20	Department of the Environment Building Societies Association	Housing and Construction Statistics
Consumers' expenditure on housing	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Fixed investment in dwellings	16, 20		
Orders received by contractors for new houses	20	Department of the Environment Scottish Development Department	Monthly Digest of Statistics Housing and Construction Statistics
Starts and completions	20		
Imports			
Of goods		Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Unit value index	44		
Value	5, 46		
Volume index	44		
Of goods and services in relation to total final expenditure	8	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Incomes		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Company income (see Companies)			
Income from employment as a percentage of total domestic income (see also Wages; Earnings)	14		
Personal disposable income	10		
Per capita	14		
Personal income before tax	10		
Total domestic income	14		
Industrial and commercial companies (see Companies)			
Industrial production: index	5, 26	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
By market sector	26		
By selected industries	26		
In relation to output	28		
In relation to stocks (manufacturing industries)	22		
Inter-bank 3-month rate (see Interest rates)			
Interest rates	64	Central Statistical Office Bank of England HM Treasury Building Societies Association *Financial Times* Institute of Actuaries Faculty of Actuaries	Financial Statistics
Bank of England's minimum lending rate			
Building Societies Association recommended share rate			
Consols			
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares			
Inter-bank 3-month rate			
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate			
London clearing banks base rate and 7 day deposits			
Sterling certificates of deposit			
Treasury bill yield			
US $ deposits in London			
Invisibles (see Balance of payments)			
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate (see Interest rates)			
London clearing banks rates (see Interest rates)			
Manufacturing industry (See Banking; Employees in employment; Fixed investment; Hours worked; Industrial production; Output per person employed; Stocks; Wage rates; Wages and salaries)			
Money stock	5, 50, 52	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Velocity of circulation	50	Central Statistical Office	

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Motor vehicles			
Consumers' expenditure on cars and motorcycles	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
New car registrations	5, 12	Department of the Environment Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles: total and for export	32	Department of Industry	
Net acquisition of financial assets	56	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Notes and coin in circulation with the public (see Banking)			
Official reserves (see Balance of payments)			
Orders received			
By construction industry (see Construction)			
By contractors for private industrial work	18	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
By engineering industries (see Engineering)			
Output			
By construction industry (see Construction)			
By engineering industries (see Engineering)			
Index numbers by industry groups	28	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Per person employed	34		
Overseas trade (see Exports; Imports; Visible trade)			
Personal disposable income (see Incomes)			
Personal income before tax (see Incomes)			
Petroleum (see Fuel and power)			
Population			
Estimates *per capita*, income, product and spending	14	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere
Working	36	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Prices			
Average price of new dwellings on mortgage (see Housing)			
Pensioner price indices	42	Department of Employment	Department of Employment Gazette
Retail prices index	5, 42		Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Wholesale prices index; input and output	5, 42	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
World commodity prices index	44		Not published elsewhere
Private sector			
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Gross fixed investment	14, 16		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Housing starts and completions (see Housing)			
Production (see Industrial production; Motor vehicles)			
Profits (see Companies)			
Public authorities' consumption of goods and services	8, 14	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Public sector		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Borrowing requirement	52, 54		
Expenditure	54		
Financial account, net acquisition of financial assets	56		
Fixed investment	14, 16		
Housing starts and completions (see Housing)			
Receipts	54		
Purchasing power of the pound	42	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere
Reserve ratio (see Banking)			

	Page	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Retail prices index (see Prices)			
Retail sales			
Volume index numbers	5, 12	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Value index numbers	12		
Ratio of distributors' stocks to retail sales	22	Central Statistical Office Department of Industry	
Regional unemployment rates (see Unemployment)			
Salaries (see Wages and salaries)			
Saving, company (see Companies)			
Savings ratio, personal	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Special deposits (see Banking)			
Sterling certificates of deposit (see Interest rates)			
Sterling effective exchange rate	44	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics
Stock appreciation, company sector (see Companies)			
Stocks			
Changes by industry groups	22	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Ratios: total stocks to GDP(e), manufactured stocks to manufacturing production, distributors' stocks to retail sales	22		
Total changes in relation to GDP(e)	8		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Supplementary deposits (see Banking)			
Taxes		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
On capital	54		
On income	54		
On expenditure	54		
Payment of taxes by companies	58		
Terms of trade	44	Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Total currency flow (see Balance of payments)			
Total domestic income (see incomes)			
Total final expenditure on goods and services	8,14	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Trade competitiveness index	44	HM Treasury	Not published elsewhere
Treasury bill yield (see Interest rates)			
Unemployment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Regional unemployment rates	38		
Total unemployed; unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students	5, 36		
Unfilled vacancies	5, 36	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Unit values of exports and imports (see Exports; Imports)			
Vacancies notified and remaining unfilled (see Unfilled vacancies)			
Velocity of circulation (see Money stock)			
Visible trade (see also Exports; Imports)	5, 44, 46	Central Statistical Office Department of Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Trade and Industry
Wage rates, basic weekly	40	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Wages and salaries			
In relation to personal income before tax	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Per unit of output	40	Central Statistical Office Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Department of Employment Gazette
Wholesale prices index (see Prices)			
Working population (see Population)			

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